

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING APRIL 9, 1954

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EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

5 of 214 Proposals "Score;"
Most Others Show Progress

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

ON-THE-RECORD, VOTE
PARTICIPATION TALLY
FOR FIRST QUARTER

1953 LOBBY SPENDING

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congressional quotes

SURPLUS SOLUTIONS

Wheat to Spain -- "Recently the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it had just concluded a transaction whereby 10 million bushels of surplus American wheat worth \$20 million will be sold and shipped to Spain....The transaction works double-- for the United States (it means) a chance to dispose of its surplus wheat...." -- Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) in his April 3 newsletter.

Food for Minnesota -- If Minnesota wants surplus food to aid needy families and unemployed, it can have it for the asking." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), April 5 newsletter.

Wheat for Airplanes -- "A Washington scientist has developed 'wheatboard' to replace plywood, in making table tops, desks, airplane wings. The possibilities to dispose of surplus wheat in this way are tremendous..." -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), April 7 newsletter.

INFORMATION PLEASE

About Indo-China -- "What bothers me and many of my colleagues is the small amount of information we have been given to date by the Administration about this Indo-Chinese situation." -- Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), April 5 newsletter.

About the H-Bomb -- "Two thousand years ago it was said, 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' The time has come when the people of all nations should know....the truth about the power and effect of atomic-hydrogen weapons." -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), March 30 newsletter.

FOREIGN TRADE

Stockholder? -- "...Mr. (Clarence B.) Randall (Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy) should volunteer the information whether he is a stockholder in any of the international oil companies or other concerns which stand to profit by the extension of free trade." -- Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.), April 1 House speech.

World Leadership -- "I hope that the Congress will adopt the President's recommendations (on foreign economic policy) and thus accept for the United States the position of world leadership which events have thrust upon us." -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) March 30 news release.

"DOPE HABIT"

"I favor the principle of flexible supports because it makes it possible to get off the 'dope habit' of artificial supports as rapidly as can be done with safety and with fairness to all concerned." -- Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.), April 7 newsletter.

BARN DOORS FOR BENSON

"Apparently, I am going to get plenty of help in my campaign project 'to hang the hide of Secretary (of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson on every barn door in Oklahoma.' A farmer near Enid writes to offer 'the first barn door' and a farmer's wife near Red Rock wants to provide some of the nails. 'I don't know of any service I could afford you that would give me more pleasure,' she writes." -- Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), April 1 news release.

STATEHOOD

"It might be that if we admitted Hawaii to statehood now, no serious harm would be done. And perhaps we might later admit other states which are separated from us by ocean barriers without paying a severe penalty. Nevertheless, I believe that these would be acts of imprudence for the sound reason stated by Daniel Webster -- that there are limits beyond which we ought not to extend our national territory if we wish to make our institutions permanent." -- Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), March 31 news release.

BIPARTISAN POLICY

"I have proposed that the Administration inaugurate a more formal program of foreign policy consultation with the minority party....Secretary of State (John Foster) Dulles soon will be going to Geneva.... An early inauguration of formal bipartisan consultations....will greatly strengthen his hand." -- Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.), April 1 newsletter.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

"Florida people consider their state as sort of a natural home for such an institution (the Air Force Academy)....so in many areas they are taking steps to see that sufficient land for the site is made available at no cost to the government...this is the type of Florida hospitality which is assured the Air Force and the Academy." -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), April 1 news release.

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Behind The Headlines. . .

EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

Here's CQ's Count on Progress of President's Program in First Quarter:

Five of 214 Proposals Enacted; 60 Passed One House; One Was Rejected

With the adjournment target date three or four months off, five of President Eisenhower's 214 legislative recommendations have become law and 169 have made some lesser progress on Capitol Hill, according to Congressional Quarterly.

The first installment of CQ's Boxscore covers Congressional action through March 31 on the President's 1954 program -- the program he said Dec. 2 the Republican Party must enact to "deserve to remain in power." Here's the progress chart:

Of 214 recommendations --
5 have become law
1 has been finally rejected
60 have been passed by one house
36 have been reported favorably from committee
54 have had committee hearings in 1954
19 have implementing bills pending in committees

Six have sustained setbacks at some point but remain alive. Nine of the 54 which have had hearings will take effect automatically unless Congress blocks them. The remaining 33 have neither been introduced as bills nor had preliminary hearings.

Three of the 33 points in the President's farm program (surpluses, price supports, other aid, conservation) have become law, and nine will take effect automatically unless Congress balks. Nineteen of the remaining 21 boast some progress -- ranging from introduction of bills to passage by one house.

Mr. Eisenhower sent Congress a 40-point program on health, housing, education, and such other welfare matters as social security and unemployment insurance. None have become law but 33 have made

Success In Past

Here's how President Eisenhower's first-quarter 1954 Boxscore compares with first quarters in 1953 and other years:

Year	Proposals	Favorable Action Completed	%
1954	214	5	02.3
1953	19	2	10.5
1952	79	7	08.9
1951	42	1	02.4
1950	60	0	0

Full-session records:

1953	44	32	72.7
1952	86	30	34.9
1951	57	23	40.4
1950	86	38	44.2
1949	68	30	44.1
1948	81	37	45.7
1947	86	41	47.7

This year's legislative program is bigger than usual, and CQ has analyzed it in greater detail than in the past.

some progress. Two housing requests would take effect automatically without Congressional action, but have sustained setbacks.

One treaty has been ratified. Five of the other nine foreign policy requests -- encompassing treaties, aid, and part of the atomic energy program -- have made some progress.

A Senate committee has voted to report favorably 15 of the President's suggested Taft-Hartley labor law revisions and House hearings have been held on another. Two were turned down by the Senate committee. None have been enacted.

One recommendation on veterans affairs has been rejected by the House (but the Senate may reverse the outcome) and the House has approved one point of the military program. One other recommendation in the five-point military and veterans category has been reported from committee. No legislation is pending on the other two.

40 TAX PROPOSALS

Twenty-seven proposals concern suffrage, District of Columbia government, territories, internal security, and postal and civil service matters. None have become law but 25 have progressed.

One of the 40 tax proposals has been rejected and one enacted. Thirty-seven of the remaining 38 have been passed by the House, with Senate hearings scheduled for this month.

The House has passed a bill to implement one of the 13 recommendations on trade and tariffs, and a House bill is pending on another. No bills are pending on the remaining 11.

Twenty-six proposals concern public works and resources (including private development of atomic energy) and miscellaneous economic matters. None have become law but 21 have made some lesser progress. One has sustained a preliminary setback, and four have made no progress.

In some cases, CQ has counted bills which merely approximate the President's recommendations.

LOWERED SIGHTS?

Only recommendations submitted in 1954 are included. (Some of these are reiterations of 1953 proposals which were not enacted.) Twenty-six of the 214 recommendations had head starts -- introduction of the implementing bills or partial action -- before the President proposed them.

The President's program is big, especially for an election year, when Members of Congress like to quit Washington early for campaigning. Early in the session, on Jan. 28, House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) predicted that Congress would approve "a great deal" or all of the program's major points and adjourn by July 1.

Now, half way to the deadline, there are signs that the sights have been lowered. The President's

Late Developments

Several major Presidential proposals have made additional progress since the end of the first quarter on March 31. Here is late progress, through April 6, not charted on pages 434-35 nor summarized on pages 431-433:

Legislation	Late Progress	Category (See list pp. 434-435)	Number
Tax revision	Senate hearings	Taxes & Ec. Policy	17,20-41 43-56
Social security	House hearings	Educ. & Welfare	8-13
Hawaiian statehood	Passed by Senate	Misc. & Admin.	6
Housing	Passed by House	Educ. & Welfare	28-33, 35-38

goal remains enactment of all 214 points, but -- perhaps with his assent -- Republican Congressional leaders have set up a priority list of programs considered most urgent.

At a March 30 meeting, the Senate GOP Policy Committee decided to push bills -- such as highway and housing aid legislation -- designed to bolster the nation's economy.

PRESIDENT NOT DISPLEASED

Although only five of the 214 proposals have scored, the President told a March 24 news conference he was not displeased. He praised the House for the progress it had made, calling the record an awfully good job. He said he understood that Senate rules make law-making there a necessarily slower process.

Maintaining the position he took Dec. 2 -- when he called his program "progressive" and "dynamic" -- he said his proposals would help achieve an upturn in the economy, greater prosperity, fair distribution of burdens, and a stronger America.

Last December, the President held out bait for action on his program: "I am convinced that those who fight for the program that I shall soon submit to the Congress will deserve and will receive the respect and support of the American people."

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) predicted great things Jan. 4, on the eve of the second session: "...a better record of legislative accomplishment than any President in the last 20 years."

More recently, there have been signs of concern. March 27, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said the Administration's program faced an "uphill fight," and charged obstructionism to "too many Republicans, many of them in key places in Congress."

In an April 3 speech kicking off Sen. Homer R. Ferguson's (R Mich.) re-election campaign, Vice President Richard M. Nixon was more optimistic, predicting enactment of a "substantial part" of the program "because the people like the President, because the people like his program and because Senators and Congressmen in election years, regardless of party, generally vote for what the people like." He minimized the significance of the relatively slow start. He said "Congress always passes most of its bills in the last two months of the session."

Democrats have been critical, perhaps laying the foundation for campaign claims that they are the Administration's best friends. March 27, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) said that the GOP was devoting so much attention to investigations that "constructive legislative work slows to a standstill."

MCCARTHY CONTROVERSY

March 26, Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell said the controversy between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and the Army was getting so much attention that it was doubtful "if the average citizen even recalls that the President has a program."

March 27, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said "the Republicans will be lucky to get a dozen (of the Administration program's points) through Congress."

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) conceded March 27 that "public attention has been distracted from the program" by McCarthy's controversies.

Predicting a "high batting average," Knowland replied to what he called Democratic "harpoons": "...they never have had to operate the Senate when they lacked a majority and they never have been in a position where the party responsible for the program had only a one-vote margin in a committee."

The majority leader, however, urged Congress to pick up a faster pace. "It's obvious," he said, "that if we are to hit our July 31 adjournment deadline, we can't wait until July to get these bills (out of committees and) before the Senate."

Status Of 16 Bills

Here is the status, through April 6, of 16 "major" Eisenhower programs:

Signed into law (1)

Extension of excise tax rates scheduled for reduction April 1. HR 8224. (Bill also contains provisions rejecting another Presidential recommendation, that the yield of excise taxes be maintained at about \$10 billion a year.)

Passed by both houses, (1)

Hawaiian statehood. HR 3575. (Senate version also would grant statehood to Alaska, contrary to the President's wishes.)

Passed by Senate, reported to House (1)

St. Lawrence Seaway. S 2150.

Passed by House, reported to Senate (1)

Expanded highway aid. HR 8127, S 3184.

Passed by House (4)

Construction of medical facilities. HR 8149. (Hearings on HR 8149 and S 2758 in Senate committee.) Increased debt limit. HR 6672.

Tax revision. HR 8300. (Senate hearings in progress.)

Housing. HR 7839. (Bill contains no provision for the President's public housing program; HR 8583, also passed by House, would provide a small part of the public housing program.) (Hearings on S 2938 in Senate committee.)

Reported to House (1)

Increased postal rates. HR 6052. (S 2836 pending in Senate committee.)

Ordered Reported to Senate (1)

Taft-Hartley labor law revisions. S 2650. (General hearings in House.)

1954 hearings (4)

Farm price supports. S 3052. General hearings in House.

Health reinsurance. HR 8356.

Expanded Social Security. HR 7199.

Atomic Energy. General hearings.

No action (2)

Reciprocal trade.

Expanded unemployment insurance. HR 999.

CQ'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

(JAN. 6 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1954)

KEY

Col. 1 -- Messages: A, State of Union, Jan. 7; B, Labor, Jan. 11; C, Agriculture, Jan. 11; D, Korean Defense Treaty, Jan. 11; E, Social Security, Jan. 14; F, Health, Jan. 18; G, Budget, Jan. 21; H, Housing, Jan. 25; I, Economic Report, Jan. 28; J, Sugar Agreement, Feb. 3; K, Atomic Energy, Feb. 17; L, Security Risks, March 15; M, Upper Colorado, March 20; N, Labor, March 26; O, Foreign Economic Policy, March 30.

✓ -- Favorable Action
X -- Unfavorable Action
H -- Hearings Held in 1954

* -- Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action
** -- Provided for small part of President's program

House Committee Action
Senate Committee Action
House Floor Action
Senate Floor Action
Presidential Action

Agriculture

SURPLUSES

1. Restore CCC capital losses
2. Increase CCC borrowing power
3. Insulate surpluses from market
4. Permit rotation of perishable surpluses
5. Use surpluses for foreign aid
6. Develop foreign markets

PRICE SUPPORTS

7. Convert gradually to modern parity
8. Let flexible supports take effect on 5 basics
9. Continue current supports for tobacco*
10. Permit supports above 90 per cent of parity*
11. Vary supports on one-for-two basis, except for corn, at one-for-one ratio
12. Raise corn carry-over to 15 per cent
13. Abolish corn marketing quotas
14. Continue discretionary props for non-basic feed grains*
15. Allow no direct supports for cattle*
16. Continue flexible props for eggs, poultry*
17. Continue flexible dairy supports*
18. Repeal curbs on lowering cotton supports
19. Use permissive props for honey, tung nuts
20. Continue discretionary support of oil seeds*

OTHER AID

21. Continue using tariff funds to aid fruits*
22. Liberalize rules for fruit and vegetable marketing orders and agreements
23. Use tariff funds to aid potatoes
24. Continue sugar program
25. Institute direct payments to wool producers
26. Continue hay distribution
27. Permit purchase of poultry*

CONSERVATION

28. Control diverted acres with conservation funds
29. Cooperate with states on watersheds
30. Revise conservation program
31. Stop tuberculosis, brucellosis indemnities
32. Cut quarantine operations
33. Liberalize loans for water facilities

Education & Welfare

HEALTH

1. Strengthen public health research
2. Revise health, welfare grant formulas
3. Expand vocational rehabilitation grants
4. Help build non-hospital medical facilities
5. Reinsure private health insurance
6. Create health improvement commission
7. Support child health services

SOCIAL SECURITY

8. Expand coverage
9. Increase benefits

10. Raise earnings base
11. Allow pensioners more outside earnings
12. Drop 4 low earnings years from pension base
13. Project earnings of disabled
14. Revise public assistance grant formulas

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

15. Cover federal workers
16. Cover non-farm agricultural workers
17. Cover small firms
18. Cut experience rating waiting period
19. Grant loans to states
20. Transfer excess premiums to loan fund for states

EDUCATION

21. Establish education advisory commission
22. Cooperate with state education research
23. Publish more education information
24. Help states construct schools
25. Sponsor national education conference

HOUSING

26. Allow establishment of maximum terms on insured, guaranteed mortgages
27. Broaden President's power to adjust mortgage terms
28. Convert FNMA to secondary market
29. Insure housing rehabilitation loans
30. Permit loans for neighborhood renewal
31. Modernize home mortgage insurance
32. Make slum loans
33. Help states plan slum programs
34. Let 1949 farm housing loan authority die
35. Raise ceiling on insurable mortgages
36. Liberalize terms for buying existing homes
37. Boost loan maximums for home repairs
38. Insure mortgages for low-income groups with small down payments, long maturities
39. Continue public housing at rate of 35,000 units annually for 4 years **
40. Reorganize HHFA

Foreign Policy

TREATIES

1. Approve Korean defense treaty
2. Approve sugar agreement

AID

3. Permit transferability of foreign aid
4. Merge military aid funds with Defense Department new obligational authority
5. Give Defense Secretary main responsibility for military aid
6. Push Point 4 programs.

ATOMIC ENERGY

7. Exchange tactical atomic data with allies
8. Exchange data on atomic production
9. Exchange atomic material for industrial use.
10. Permit waiver of ban against Americans participating in overseas atomic enterprises

Labor (a)

1. Require local board when injunction is issued
2. Make boycott injunction discretionary
3. Allow boycotts in some cases
4. Protect striking union from representation challenge by employer for 1 year
5. Protect striking union from representation challenge by rival for 4 months
6. Forbid unilateral contract reopening
7. Allow fact-finding board recommendations
8. Permit some pre-hire contracts
9. Allow some 7-day union-shop contracts
10. Apply common law rules of agency
11. Require employer non-Communist oaths

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Drop non-Communist oath requirements if curbs on Red infiltration of unions are enacted	B						19. Maintain current excise yield*	G	X	X	X	X	X
13. Clarify labor-management free speech	B	H		✓			20. Allow children earning \$600 as dependents	G	✓	✓			
14. Confirm state power in public safety strikes	N			✓			21. Allow household head full income-splitting	G	✓	✓			
15. Confirm state police powers	N			✓			22. Allow dependent parents to live apart	G	✓	✓			
16. Allow state action if NLRB steps aside	N			✓			23. Allow exemptions for foster children	G	✓	✓			
17. Provide secret strike ballot	B	H		X			24. Allow some child-care deductions	G	✓	✓			
18. Ease dues check-off curbs	B	H		X			25. Allow greater medical deductions	G	✓	✓			
19. Study tightening welfare fund standards	B	H					26. Tighten medical deduction rules	G	✓	✓			
20. Allow simpler union financial reports	B	H		✓			27. Make employer share of health insurance tax-free to employee	G	✓	✓			
Military & Veterans							28. Exempt \$100 a week in sickness benefits	G	✓	✓			
1. Set deadline for vets' jobless pay	G						29. Liberalize tax benefits on pension plans	G	✓	✓			
2. Extend curbs on vets' dental treatment	G	✓	X				30. Exclude survivor benefits from estate tax	G	✓	✓			
3. Liberalize service fringe benefits	A						31. Tax survivor's benefit same as pensioner's	G	✓	✓			
4. Correct reserve weaknesses	A	✓	✓				32. Tighten rules on pension trusts	G	✓	✓			
5. Strengthen defense	A	✓					33. Allow tax-free recovery of annuity costs	G	✓	✓			
Miscellaneous & Administrative							34. Exempt part of dividend income from tax	G	✓	✓			
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNED							35. Allow flexibility in tax estimates	G	✓	✓			
1. Propose 18-year-old suffrage	A			✓			36. Charge 6 per cent for under-estimates	G	✓	✓			
2. Promote servicemen's absentee voting	A						37. Move tax filing date to April 15	G	✓	✓			
3. Grant D.C. national suffrage	A						38. Allow accelerated depreciation	G	✓	✓			
4. Grant D.C. home rule	A			✓			39. Liberalize deduction for research	G	✓	✓			
5. Help finance D.C. public works	G	✓	✓	H			40. Require proof of excessive accumulation of corporation earnings	G	✓	✓			
6. Grant Hawaii statehood	A	✓	✓	✓			41. Simplify partnership taxation	G	✓	✓			
7. Set up basic government for Pacific trust	G						42. Allow partnership taxation of corporations, and converse, in some cases	G					
8. Set up self-rule in Oak Ridge, Richland	G						43. Simplify corporate reorganization taxation	G	✓	✓			
POSTAL							44. Extend loss carryback to 2 years	G	✓	✓			
9. Raise postal rates	A	✓					45. Allow 25% deduction of soil-building costs	G	✓	✓			
10. Create rate-setting commission	A						46. Allow accrual taxation of prepaid income	G	✓	✓			
11. Allow lease-purchase contracts	G	✓	✓	✓			47. Allow deduction for reserves	G	✓	✓			
12. Correct "archaic" Post Office practices	G	H		✓	✓		48. Tighten multiple surtax exemptions	G	✓	✓			
CIVIL SERVICE							49. Drop penalty on consolidated returns	G	✓	✓			
13. Correct overtime inequities	G	H		H			50. Cut tax on foreign subsidiaries' earnings	G	✓	✓			
14. Improve working conditions	G	H		H			51. Broaden foreign tax credits	G	✓	✓			
15. Pay maintenance workers at local rates	G	H		H			52. Drop over-all limit on foreign tax credits	G	✓	✓			
16. Raise ceilings on promotions, appointments	G	H		H			53. Let investment trusts pass foreign tax credits to stockholders	G	✓	✓			
17. Raise limits on super-grades	G	H		H			54. Increase advance corporation tax payments	G	✓	✓			
18. Allow hiring from top 5 on registers	G	H		H			55. Simplify administrative rules	G	✓	✓			
19. Improve incentive payments	G	✓		H			56. Revise Internal Revenue Code	G	✓	✓			
INTERNAL SECURITY							ATOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
20. Speed security-risk probes	L	✓	✓				57. Ease curbs on private ownership of atomic material, facilities	K	H		H		
21. Forfeit conspirators' citizenship	A						58. Allow private use of atomic reactors	K	H		H		
22. Strengthen weapons against subversion	A			✓	✓		59. Authorize AEC safety rules	K	H		H		
23. Allow flexibility in AEC security probes	K	H		H			60. Let AEC sell atomic material, services	K	H		H		
24. Waive duplicate AEC security clearances	K	H		H			61. Allow patents on atomic production	K	H		H		
25. Place some atomic security under Defense	K	H		H			62. Require atomic patent owners to license use	K	H		H		
26. Permit joint AEC-Defense revision of security	K	H		H			TRADE						
27. Give Defense voice in atomic declassification	K	H		H			63. Extend reciprocal trade 3 years	O					
Taxes & Economic Policy							64. Allow selective 15% tariff cuts	O					
RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS							65. Allow 50% tariff cut on minor imports	O					
1. Set up Washington airport corporation	G						66. Allow cuts to 50% ad valorem	O					
2. Take part in St. Lawrence Seaway	A	✓		✓	✓		67. Retain peril points	O					
3. Authorize non-federal Niagara power	G	✓	✓	H			68. Retain escape clauses	O					
4. Authorize Upper Colorado Basin project	M	H					69. Simplify import classification	O					
5. Authorize 31 other water projects	G	✓	✓	H			70. Improve import valuation	O	✓	✓			
6. Safeguard mineral production	A			H			71. Improve customs administration	O					
7. Revise grazing laws	A	H		✓	✓		72. Expedite anti-dumping cases	O					
8. Require interest payments by TVA	G	✓	X				73. Consider broader guarantees against overseas investment losses	O					
9. Pay for benefits of headwater impoundments	G	H					74. Permit Buy American law exemptions	O					
10. Help states in water development	G	H					75. Raise tourists' duty-free allowance	O					
11. Set up uniform water policy	A						OTHER						
12. Study charging for airways facilities	G						76. Extend Renegotiation Act	A	✓	✓	✓		
13. Advance funds for state works planning	G	✓		H			77. Raise debt ceiling	A	✓	✓			
14. Make loans for local works plan backlogs	I	✓		H			78. Study maritime subsidy budget control	G					
15. Expand roads program	I	✓	✓	✓			79. Revise securities laws	I	H		✓	✓	
16. Help states study toll roads	I			✓			(a) -- Committee action refers to S 2650, which Senate Labor Committee March 31 ordered favorably reported. The report, now being written, has not been filed formally.						
TAXES													
17. Postpone corporation tax cut	G	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
18. Postpone excise tax cut.	G	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							

New Presidential Requests

President Eisenhower has made 35 legislative recommendations not included on CQ's last list. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 201-06.) These additional requests for legislation are listed, along with prior requests, on the Boxscore in abbreviated form. Here they are in greater detail and by categories:

EDUCATION & WELFARE

Continue to support child health services by Children's Bureau.

FOREIGN POLICY

Participate "vigorously" in technical cooperation programs, concentrating on know-how, not funds or goods.

Authorize exchange with U.S. defense partners of tactical information needed for defense planning and training for atomic warfare.

Modify limitations on exchange with other nations of information on production of atomic energy from the raw-material stage onward.

Permit exchange of fissionable materials and data on industrial applications of atomic energy, with assurances against military use.

Authorize the President to delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission the power to waive prohibitions against participation by U.S. citizens in enterprises abroad related to production of fissionable material.

LABOR

Confirm states' right to act in disputes threatening health and safety.

Confirm states' right to exercise police power to maintain public order.

Confirm states' right to act in situations where the NLRB has refused to assert jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE

Grant Atomic Energy Commission flexibility in deciding the extent of security investigations required before personnel are allowed access to restricted data of various degrees of sensitivity.

Permit AEC to authorize its contractors to disclose restricted data to personnel already cleared by the Defense Department, eliminating the requirement for duplicate security clearances.

Exclude from the legal definition of "restricted data" information concerning use of atomic weapons -- as distinguished from theory, design, and manufacture -- in order to place such information under protection of Defense Department security measures.

Permit Defense Department and AEC jointly to exclude from the definition of "restricted data" any information in the "marginal zone" between military utilization and design.

Give Defense Department a voice with AEC in declassification of "restricted data" for publication.

TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY

Modify federal securities laws to make the capital market more accessible to business of moderate size, to simplify rules, and to reduce costs of registering and distributing new issues.

Authorize construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin Project. Relax restrictions against private-enterprise ownership or lease of fissionable material and production facilities.

Permit private manufacture, ownership, and operation of atomic reactors, under AEC license.

Authorize AEC to establish safety and security regulations for private use and possession of fissionable material.

Permit AEC in initial stages of private development to sell licenses materials and services.

Extend to the field of atomic energy production -- as well as utilization -- provisions for granting private patents.

Continue temporarily AEC's authority to require patent owners to license others to use their inventions.

Extend (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act three years beyond its June 12, 1954, expiration.

Authorize reduction of existing tariffs on selected commodities by no more than five per cent a year for three years.

Authorize reduction, by no more than 50 per cent of 1945 rates over three years, of tariffs on goods being imported in negligible volume.

Authorize reduction, over three years, of all tariffs above 50 per cent ad valorem.

Retain peril points provisions.

Retain escape clause provisions.

Simplify commodity definitions, classifications, and rate structure.

Improve import valuation methods.

Improve customs administration.

Facilitate disposition of cases under the anti-dumping law.

Consider broadening guarantees against losses -- caused by war, revolution, and insurrection -- on new investment abroad.

Permit exemptions from the Buy American law of nations that treat U.S. bidders on an equal basis with their own nationals.

Increase the duty-free allowance for tourists from \$500 to \$1,000 each six months.

Head Starts

Twenty-six of the 214 recommendations had head starts -- introduction of the implementing bills or partial action -- before the President proposed them. These are the 26 proposals, with categories and numbers corresponding to chart, pp. 434-35:

CATEGORY	ITEM NUMBER
Agriculture	4, 23, 29
Education & Welfare	15, 16, 17, 19, 20
Military & Veterans	4
Miscellaneous & Administrative	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11
Taxes & Economic Policy	2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 76, 77

Superseded, Modified

The following Presidential recommendations, published on CQ's earlier list have been superseded by more specific recommendations:

FOREIGN POLICY

Amend Atomic Energy Act to permit dissemination to allies of classified information on tactical atomic weapons.

Permit transfer of fissionable material to friendly nations for peacetime atomic development.

LABOR

After completion of Administration study, clarify federal-state jurisdiction to insure that federal law will not prevent states from dealing with labor emergencies.

TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY

Encourage private and public development of peaceful uses for atomic energy.

Recommendations which have been modified materially:

MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE

Transfer (not provide more) funds to accelerate investigation and evaluation of security information on federal employees.

TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY

Authorize starts on 28 (not 23) irrigation, water-supply, flood prevention, and navigation projects (including St. Lawrence Seaway), and resumption of work on four flood-control and river-and-harbor projects.

One recommendation, under "Taxes & Economic Policy," has been eliminated as a duplication of another recommendation:

Cancel scheduled half-cent cut in gasoline tax.

Quotes

President Eisenhower, Dec. 2, 1954 -- "In my judgment, the efficiency and vision with which the Government is administered by this Republican Administration, and whether or not the Congress enacts a progressive dynamic program enhancing the welfare of the people of our country, will determine the future political complexion of the Congress and the future of the Administration.

"I am convinced that those who fight for the program....will deserve and will receive the respect and support of the American people.

"In any event, unless the Republican party can develop and enact such a program for the American people, it does not deserve to remain in power..."

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), Jan. 4 -- The President's program was "dynamic and progressive," but probably would not arouse "bitter controversy...I'll predict that from this new session President Eisenhower will have a better record of legislative accomplishment than any President in the last 20 years."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, April 3 -- A "substantial part" of the President's program will be enacted "because Senators and Congressmen in election years, regardless of party, generally vote for what the people like...Congress always passes most of its bills in the last two months of the session."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), March 27 -- "Out of the 196 or more proposals (the total when CQ published its February list)...the Republicans will be lucky to get a dozen through Congress."

Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Committee, March 26 -- Because of attention paid to the controversy between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and the Army, it was doubtful "if the average citizen even recalls that the President has a program."

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) March 27 -- "The Democrats who are complaining about lack of action...never had to operate the Senate when they lacked a majority and they never have been in a position where the party responsible for the program had only a one-vote margin in committees."

On The Record, Voting

GOP SHADES DEMOCRATS IN FIRST QUARTER

In the first three months of the 1954 session of Congress, Members answered "yea" or "nay" 89.8 per cent of the time the roll was called for a record vote. And they chalked up even higher "On-The-Record" scores by making their stands known on roll-call vote issues 93.2 per cent of the time.

From Jan. 6, when the second session of the 83rd Congress convened, to April 1, there were 46 roll-call votes, 32 in the Senate and 14 in the House. Using this data as a base, Congressional Quarterly has made the following surveys showing where Members stood on roll-call vote issues:

Voting Participation: This count shows what percentage of the time each Member of the House or Senate actually answered "yea" or "nay" when his name was called on roll-call votes. "Present" votes are not counted. Absences from roll calls often are due to illness or official business.

On The Record: This survey shows how often Members voted "yea" or "nay" on roll calls, and also made their position known on roll-call vote issues through announced stands, prearranged pairs with Members taking the opposite view, and responses to a CQ poll of lawmakers not otherwise recorded on issues that were put to a roll-call vote.

In the three-month, 46-roll call period, Republicans in Congress had higher voting-participation and On-The-Record scores than did their Democratic colleagues. These were the Party averages:

	Voting Participation	On The Record
Republicans	90.5%	93.6%
Democrats	89%	92.7%

Senate Scores

Senators answered the call of the roll almost nine times out of 10. GOP Senators had a very slight edge over Senate Democrats in the number of their "yea" or "nay" responses to the 32 roll-call votes. But Democrats had a greater lead in the On-The-Record averages. Senate total and party averages for voting and making stands known:

	Voting Participation	On The Record
Senate total	89.4%	94.3%
Senate Republican	89.42%	93.9%
Senate Democrats	89.38%	94.5%

There were 18 "100 per centers" in the Senate, who answered "yea" or "nay" every one of the 32 times the roll was called for a vote. Of these, eight were Republicans, 10 were Democrats.

And 35 Senators -- 18 Democrats, 16 Republicans and Independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) -- made their stands known on every one of the 32 roll-call vote issues for 100 per cent On-The-Record scores.

The lowest percentages were those of Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), who had a 22 per cent voting record and a 47 per cent On-The-Record score. Other "yea" or "nay" voting "lows" were: Sens. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), 53 per cent; Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), 66 per cent; Pat McCarran (D Nev.), 53 per cent; Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), 56 per cent; and James E. Murray (D Mont.), 63 per cent.

On-The-Record "lows" were Sens.: Bridges; Capehart, with a 63 per cent score; Alexander Wiley (R Wis.); 78 per cent, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), 72 per cent; Chavez, 75 per cent and Stuart Symington (D Mo.), 78 per cent

House Scores

GOP House Members had the higher voting participation average, and lead in On-The-Record scoring.

	Voting Participation	On The Record
House Total	90%	92.6%
House Republicans	91.1%	93.4%
House Democrats	88.8%	91.7%

On the 14 roll-call votes, 180 Representatives answered "yea" or "nay", every time -- 95 Republicans and 84 Democrats. Of 204 House Members who made their stands known on every one of the 14 roll-call vote issues, 108 were Republicans, 95 of them Democrats.

Rep. Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio), hospitalized most of the session, did not vote on any roll calls. Other voting participation "lows": Kit Clardy (R Mich.), 36 per cent; and Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) and Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), each with 43 per cent (both were wounded in the March 1 shooting in the House Chamber); Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), John D. Dingell (D Mich.) and Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), each with 21 per cent. (Davis also was wounded March 1.)

"Lows" in On-The-Record averages: Weichel, 21 per cent; Clardy, 50 per cent; Jensen, 57 per cent; Chelf, 29 per cent; Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.), 36 per cent; and Davis (Tenn.), 36 per cent.

"ON THE RECORD," VOTING PARTICIPATION-HOUSE

1. Number of times each Representative voted "Yea" or "Nay" on the 14 roll-call votes that occurred during the first three months of the second session of the 83rd Congress (Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954).
2. Number of times each Representative did not vote on those roll calls for which he was eligible from Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954.
3. Voting participation percentage of each Representative on 14 roll calls in the first quarter of the second session, 1954, of the 83rd Congress.

4. Number of times each Representative took a stand (through pairs--other than general pairs which do not indicate opinion--announced stands, or responses to CQ poll) on those roll-call issues on which he did not cast a "Yea" or "Nay" vote.
5. Number of times (Jan. 6 through March 31) that each Representative went On The Record through "Yea" or "Nay" votes or stands.
6. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954, first quarter (Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954). Percentages are based on number of roll calls for which each Representative was eligible.

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6					
ALABAMA														MAINE											
3 Andrews (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	9 Landrum (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	1 Hale (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93					
9 Battle (D)	4	10	29	1	5	36	7 Lanham (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86	3 McIntire (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93					
1 Boykin (D)	10	4	71	0	10	71	1 Preston (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	2 Nelson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
7 Elliott (D)	11	3	79	3	14	100	6 Vinson (D)	11	3	79	0	11	79	MARYLAND											
2 Grant (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	8 Wheeler (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Devereux (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
8 Jones (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	IDAHO																		
5 Kains (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86	2 Budge (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Fallon (D)	8	6	57	0	8	57					
4 Roberts (D)	6	8	43	0	6	43	1 Pfost (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	7 Friedel (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
6 Selden (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	ILLINOIS																		
ARIZONA														3 Garmatz (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
2 Patten (D)	6	8	43	4	10	71	16 Allen (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	6 Hyde (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100					
1 Rhodes (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	17 Arends (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Miller (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
ARKANSAS														5 Small (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
1 Gathings (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	25 Bishop (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	MASSACHUSETTS											
4 Harris (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	19 Chipfield (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	6 Bates (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
5 Hays (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	21 Mack (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	2 Boland (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
2 Mills (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	15 Mason (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	10 Curtis (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100					
6 Norrell (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	24 Price (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Donohue (D)	10	4	71	0	10	71					
3 Trimble (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	14 Reed (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	8 Goodwin (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
CALIFORNIA														1 Heselton (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
7 Allen (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	20 Simpson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 Lane (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
13 Bramblett (R)	7	7	50	2	9	64	22 Springer (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-					
6 Condon (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	18 Velde (R)	11	3	79	2	13	93	12 McCormack (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
2 Engle (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	23 Vursell (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	9 Nicholson (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
10 Gubser (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	Chicago-Cook County																		
14 Hagen (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Busbey (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	11 O'Neill (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
12 Hunter (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	13 Church (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Philbin (D)	10	4	71	0	10	71					
11 Johnson (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Dawson (D)	9	5	64	2	11	79	5 Rogers (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
4 Matliard (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 Gordon (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	13 Wigglesworth (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
8 Miller (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	10 Hoffman (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100	MICHIGAN											
3 Moss (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	12 Jonas (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	12 Bennett (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100					
29 Phillips (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	5 Kluczynski (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	8 Bentley (R)	6	8	43	4	10	71					
1 Scudder (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 McVey (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	10 Cederberg (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
5 Shelley (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 O'Brien (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	6 Clardy (R)	5	9	36	2	7	50					
27 Sheppard (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 O'Hara (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	18 Dondro (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
28 Utt (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	11 Sheehan (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	5 Ford (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
30 Wilson (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	9 Yates (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Hoffman (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
9 Younger (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	7 Bowler (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100	11 Knox (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
Los Angeles County														2 Meader (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
23 Doyle (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	INDIANA							3 Shafer (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
21 Hiestand (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Adair (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	9 Thompson (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
25 Hillings (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Beamer (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	7 Wolcott (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
20 Hinshaw (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	7 Bray (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	Detroit-Wayne County											
19 Holifield (D)	9	5	64	1	10	71	11 Brownson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	15 Dingell (D)	3	11	21	4	7	50					
22 Holt (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Crumpacker (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	16 Lesinski (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
18 Hosmer (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Halleck (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Machrowicz (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
16 Jackson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	6 Harden (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	17 Oakman (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
17 King (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	10 Harvey (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	13 O'Brien (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86					
15 McDonough (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Madden (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	14 Rabaut (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
24 Lipscomb (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 Merrill (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	MINNESOTA											
26 Vorty (D)	10	4	71	2	12	86	9 Wilson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 Andersen (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
COLORADO														1 Andresen (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
4 Aspinall (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	IOWA							8 Blatnik (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
3 Chenoweth (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Cunningham (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	9 Hagen (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
2 Hill (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	6 Dolliver (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Judd (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93					
1 Rogers (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Gross (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Marshall (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
CONNECTICUT														9 McCarthy (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
3 Cretella (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	8 Hoeven (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 O'Hara (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
1 Dodd (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 Jensen (R)	6	8	43	2	8	57	3 Wier (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
4 Morano (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 LeCompte (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	MISSISSIPPI											
5 Patterson (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	1 Martin (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	1 Abernethy (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
AL Sadiak (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Talle (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Colmer (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86					
2 Seely-Brown (R)	10	4	71	0	10	71	KANSAS							3 Smith (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
DELAWARE														2 Whitten (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
Al Warburton (R)	11	3	79	0	11	79	3 George (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Williams (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100					
FLORIDA														5 Winstead (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
2 Bennett (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Hope (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	MISSOURI											
1 Campbell (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86	1 Miller (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100	5 Bolling (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
7 Haley (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Rees (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	9 Cannon (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
5 Herlong (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	2 Scrivner (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 Carnahan (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
4 Lantaff (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	6 Smith (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	6 Cole (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
8 Matthews (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	KENTUCKY																		
6 Rogers (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Chelf (D)	3	11	21	1	4	29	2 Curtis (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93					
3 Stokes (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 Golden (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Hillelson (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100					
GEORGIA														10 Jones (D)	10	4	71	0	10	71					
10 Brown (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Gregory (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Karsten (D)											

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Harrison (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	11 Jones (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Rivers (D)	6	8	43	1	7	50
2 Hruska (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	12 Shuford (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Miller (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100	NORTH DAKOTA							2 Berry (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100
NEVADA							AL Burdick (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	1 Lovre (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86
AL Young (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	AL Krueger (R)	7	7	50	2	9	64	TENNESSEE						
NEW HAMPSHIRE							OHIO							2 Baker (R)	11	3	79	0	11	79
2 Cotton (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	14 Ayres (R)	11	3	79	1	12	86	8 Cooper (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
1 Merrow (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	23 Bender (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	9 Davis (D)	3	11	21	2	5	36
NEW JERSEY							6 Betts (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Evins (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93
11 Addonizio (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	3 Frazier (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
3 Auchincloss (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	7 Murray (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86
8 Canfield (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	16 Bow (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100	5 Priest (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
6 Williams (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	7 Brown (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Reece (R)	8	6	57	2	10	71
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Clevenger (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Sutton (D)	8	6	57	0	8	57
2 Hand (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	21 Crosser (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	TEXAS						
14 Hart (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	20 Feighan (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	15 Bentsen (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86
4 Howell (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	18 Hays (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Brooks (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
12 Kean (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Hess (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	17 Burleson (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
9 Osmer (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	10 Jenkins (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	AL Dies (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
10 Rodino (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	19 Kirwan (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 Dowdy (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
13 Sieminski (D)	9	5	64	4	13	93	4 McCulloch (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	21 Fisher (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
7 Widnall (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	17 McGregor (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	3 Gentry (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
1 Wolverton (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Polk (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	13 Ikard (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
NEW MEXICO							9 Reams (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	20 Kilday (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
AL Dempsey (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Schenck (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	12 Lucas (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86
AL Fernandez (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Scherer (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	14 Lyle (D)	8	6	57	1	9	64
NEW YORK							15 Secrest (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	19 Mahon (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
3 Becker (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	12 Vorys (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Patman (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
37 Cole (R)	9	5	64	0	9	64	13 Weichel (R)	0	14	0	3	21	11 Poage (D)	11	3	79	0	11	79	
2 Derounian (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100	
26 Gamble (R)	10	4	71	0	10	71	3 Albert (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	16 Regan (D)	10	4	71	1	11	79
27 Gwinn (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100	1 Belcher (R)	11	3	79	1	12	86	18 Rogers (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86
32 Kearney (R)	9	5	64	3	12	86	2 Edmondson (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Teague (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
38 Keating (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Jarman (D)	11	3	79	0	11	79	8 Thomas (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
33 Kilburn (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Steed (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	9 Thompson (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
40 Miller (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	6 Wickersham (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	10 Thornberry (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86
30 O'Brien (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	OREGON						5 Wilson (D)	10	4	71	1	11	79	
39 Osterstad (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Angell (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	UTAH						
42 Pillion (R)	10	4	71	0	10	71	2 Coon (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	2 Dawson (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93
41 Radwan (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	4 Ellsworth (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Stringfellow (R)	10	4	71	0	10	71
43 Reed (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	1 Norblad (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	VERMONT						
35 Riehman (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	
28 St. George (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	11 Bonin (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	VIRGINIA						
36 Taber (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	30 Buchanan (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Abbitt (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
31 Taylor (R)	7	7	50	5	12	86	17 Bush (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	10 Broyles (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
1 Wainwright (R)	11	3	79	2	13	93	10 Carrigg (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	3 Gary (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
29 Wharton (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	29 Corbett (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100	2 Hardy (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
34 Williams (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	9 Dague (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 Harrison (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
New York City							28 Eberharter (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Poff (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
5 Bosch (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	12 Fenton (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Robeson (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
24 Buckley (D)	5	9	36	4	9	64	27 Fulton (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 Smith (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
11 Celler (D)	10	4	71	4	14	100	23 Gavin (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Tuck (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86
17 Coudert (R)	8	6	57	4	12	86	25 Graham (R)	11	3	79	2	13	93	9 Wampler (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86
7 Delaney (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	7 James (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	WASHINGTON						
23 Dollinger (D)	12	2	86	2	14	100	24 Kearns (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	4 Holmes (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
18 Donovan (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	21 Kelley (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	5 Horan (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86
12 Dorn (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	8 King (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	3 Mack (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93
22 Fine (D)	9	5	64	4	13	93	13 McConnell (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	AL Magnuson (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
25 Fino (R)	11	3	79	1	12	86	26 Morgan (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	1 Pelly (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
8 Heller (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	16 Mumma (R)	12	2	86	1	13	93	6 Tollefson (R)	11	3	79	0	11	79
6 Holtzman (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	14 Rhodes (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	2 Westland (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
21 Javits (R)	13	1	93	0	13	93	22 Saylor (R)	11	3	79	2	13	93	WEST VIRGINIA						
10 Kelly (D)	11	3	79	2	13	93	18 Simpson (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	3 Bailey (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93
9 Keogh (D)	10	4	71	2	12	86	19 Stauffer (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	6 Byrd (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100
19 Klein (D)	8	6	57	4	12	86	20 Van Zandt (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	5 Kee (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86
4 Latham (R)	13	1	93	1	14	100	15 Walter (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	1 Molohan (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100
13 Multer (D)	11	3	79	2	13	93	Philadelphia						4 Neal (R)	12	2	86	2	14	100	
16 Powell (D)	8	6	57	2	10	71	1 Barrett (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Staggers (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
15 Ray (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	3 Byrne (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	WISCONSIN						
14 Rooney (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	4 Chudoff (D)	9	5	64	3	12	86	8 Byrnes (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
20 Roosevelt (D)	13	1	93	1	14	100	2 Granahan (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	2 Davis (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
NORTH CAROLINA							5 Green (D)	9	5	64	4	13	93	9 Johnson (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100
9 Alexander (D)	11	3	79	0	11	79	6 Scott (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86	5 Kersten (R)	12	2	86	0	12	86
3 Barden (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	
1 Bonner (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	2 Fogarty (D)	14	0	100	0	14	100	10 O'Konski (R)	11	3	79	1	12	86
7 Carlyle (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	1 Forand (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	1 Smith (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
5 Chatham (D)	9	5	64	3	12	86	SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100	
4 Cooley (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93	4 Ashmore (D)	12	2	86	0	12	86	3 Withrow (R)	14	0	100	0	14	100
8 Deane (D)	12	2	86	1	13	93	3 Dorn (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86	4 Zablocki (D)	13	1	93	0	13	93
6 Durham (D)	11	3	79	1	12	86	6 McMill													

"ON THE RECORD," VOTING PARTICIPATION -- SENATE

1. Number of times each Senator voted "Yea" or "Nay" on the 32 roll-call votes that occurred during the first three months of the second session of the 83rd Congress (Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954).
2. Number of times each Senator did not vote on those roll calls for which he was eligible from Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954.
3. Voting participation percentage of each Senator on 32 roll calls in the first quarter of the second session, 1954, of the 83rd Congress.

4. Number of times each Senator took a stand (through pairs-- other than general pairs which do not indicate opinion--announced stands, or responses to CQ poll) on those roll-call issues on which he did not cast a "Yea" or "Nay" vote.
5. Number of times (Jan. 6 through March 31) that each Senator went On The Record through "Yea" or "Nay" votes or stands.
6. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 83rd Congress, second session, 1954, first quarter (Jan. 6 through March 31, 1954). Percentages are based on number of roll calls for which each Senator was eligible.

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA							MAINE							OHIO						
Hill (D)	30	2	94	2	32	100	Payne (R)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Bricker (R)	30	2	94	0	30	94
Sparkman (D)	21	11	66	2	23	72	Smith (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Burke (D)	30	2	94	1	31	97
ARIZONA							MARYLAND							OKLAHOMA						
Goldwater (R)	22	10	69	9	31	97	Beall (R)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Kerr (D)	23	9	72	6	29	91
Hayden (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Butler (R)	29	3	91	0	29	91	Monroney (D)	27	5	84	3	30	94
ARKANSAS							MASSACHUSETTS							OREGON						
Fulbright (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Kennedy (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Cordon (R)	31	1	97	1	32	100
McClellan (D)	30	2	94	0	30	94	Saltonstall (R)	30	2	94	0	30	94	Morse (I)	29	3	91	3	32	100
CALIFORNIA							MICHIGAN							PENNSYLVANIA						
Knowland (R)	28	4	88	2	30	94	Ferguson (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Duff (R)	27	5	84	2	29	91
Kuchel (R)	28	4	88	4	32	100	Potter (R)	29	3	91	0	29	91	Martin (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100
COLORADO							MINNESOTA							RHODE ISLAND						
Johnson (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Humphrey (D)	30	2	94	1	31	97	Green (D)	26	6	81	1	27	84
Millikin (R)	28	4	88	1	29	91	Thye (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Pastore (D)	29	3	91	1	30	94
CONNECTICUT							MISSISSIPPI							SOUTH CAROLINA						
Bush (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Eastland (D)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Johnston (D)	30	2	94	1	31	97
Portell (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Stennis (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Maybank (D)	25	7	78	4	29	91
DELAWARE							MISSOURI							SOUTH DAKOTA						
Frear (D)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Hennings (D)	29	3	91	1	30	94	Case (R)	31	1	97	1	32	100
Williams (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Symington (D)	25	7	78	0	25	78	Mundt (R)	30	2	94	1	31	97
FLORIDA							MONTANA							TENNESSEE						
Holland (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Mansfield (D)	28	4	88	2	30	94	Gore (D)	29	3	91	0	29	91
Smathers (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Murray (D)	27	12	63	9	29	91	Kefauver (D)	26	6	81	3	29	91
GEORGIA							NEBRASKA							TEXAS						
George (D)	22	10	69	7	29	91	Butler (R)	30	2	94	1	31	97	Daniel (D)	31	1	97	1	32	100
Russell (D)	29	3	91	1	30	94	Griswold (R)	27	5	84	0	27	84	Johnson (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97
IDAHO							NEVADA							UTAH						
Dworshak (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Malone (R)	28	4	88	0	28	88	Bennett (R)	30	2	94	2	32	100
Welker (R)	29	3	91	1	30	94	McCarran (D)	17	15	53	10	27	84	Watkins (R)	30	2	94	1	31	97
ILLINOIS							NEW HAMPSHIRE							VERMONT						
Dirksen (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Bridges (R)	7	25	22	8	15	47	Aiken (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100
Douglas (D)	30	2	94	2	32	100	Upton (R)	30	2	94	1	31	97	Flanders (R)	21	11	66	9	30	94
INDIANA							NEW JERSEY							VIRGINIA						
Capehart (R)	17	15	53	3	20	63	Hendrickson (R)	27	5	84	2	29	91	Byrd (D)	29	3	91	0	29	91
Jenner (R)	29	3	91	1	30	94	Smith (R)	30	2	94	0	30	94	Robertson (D)	30	2	94	2	32	100
IOWA							NEW MEXICO							WASHINGTON						
Gillette (D)	28	4	88	3	31	97	Anderson (D)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Jackson (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100
Hickenlooper (R)	31	1	97	1	32	100	Chavez (D)	18	14	56	6	24	75	Magnuson (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97
KANSAS							NEW YORK							WEST VIRGINIA						
Carlson (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Ives (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Kilgore (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100
Schoeppel (R)	29	3	91	3	32	100	Lehman (D)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Neely (D)	31	1	97	1	32	100
KENTUCKY							NORTH CAROLINA							WISCONSIN						
Clements (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Hoey (D)	30	2	94	0	30	94	McCarthy (R)	23	9	72	6	29	91
Cooper (R)	29	3	91	2	31	97	Lennon (D)	21	11	66	6	27	84	Wiley (R)	24	8	75	1	25	78
LOUISIANA							NORTH DAKOTA							WYOMING						
Ellender (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Langer (R)	27	5	84	2	29	91	Barrett (R)	32	0	100	0	32	100
Long (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100	Young (R)	31	1	97	0	31	97	Hunt (D)	32	0	100	0	32	100



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BATTLE FOR BEDS

Veterans' hospital care is the subject of a battle being waged at increasing tempo between two powerful lobbies.

The American Legion and the American Medical Association have locked horns over whether free government treatment of veterans with non-service-connected, disabilities should be continued.

Using the halls of Congress and local communities as their battleground, both sides are launching campaigns of community action, direct Congressional contact, and nation-wide "educational" activities.

At present, any honorably discharged war veteran suffering an illness not recognized as service-connected, establishes eligibility for treatment in a Veterans Administration hospital by signing a statement he is unable to foot the bill and filling out a form listing his assets.

Should veterans in the latter category continue to get federal care? Legion officials say "Yes." AMA spokesmen, with some qualifications, say "No."

ARE VETERANS DIFFERENT?

AMA, which represents more than 130,000 physicians, says that with two exceptions all cases labelled non-service-connected should be treated in private hospitals, with veterans required to pay their own bills.

The exceptions would be tubercular and mentally disabled veterans who, says AMA, should eventually be cared for in non-federal hospitals operated by states and localities.

Organized medicine has charged widespread abuse of the privilege of hospitalization in VA hospitals for veterans whose illnesses are labeled non-service-connected. Some medical leaders say that only a small percentage of veterans now getting VA hospital care should receive such benefits.

"We feel that the veteran is no different from anyone else, as far as hospital care is concerned, unless he is suffering from a service-connected disability," one AMA spokesman told CQ.

Apart from the issue of alleged abuse of existing policy, AMA officials ask: Should the federal government continue to engage in a gigantic medical care program in competition with private medical institutions?

Legion representatives say the veteran is a distinct class of citizen. The cost of caring for him is a legitimate, if delayed, cost of war. "As to veterans who have ailments not determined to be due to service, the Legion feels they should be cared for federally if they are sick, distressed and have no means to pay for such care," said a Legion official.

But the term "non-service-connected" is itself often misleading and based on inadequate information, according to the Legion. It says statistics show that many cases -- in some instances, more than half -- become service-connected after a claim is filed.

In addition, said one Legion spokesman, "States and localities aren't prepared to add to their governmental costs by taking on this responsibility." Even if they were, he added, "there would be an uneven grade of medical services corresponding to the wealth and facilities of the individual communities and states."

ABUSE DENIED

Legion officials deny charges of "gross abuse" of the present program.

AMA regards legislation as the last step in its current campaign. "The first steps are to inform doctors themselves, and the people, of the situation," an AMA official told CQ.

Therefore, AMA now is concentrating on its members. "We're discussing this in regional medical meetings until doctors are thoroughly informed," said the AMA officer. The subject is also being hit hard in the Medical Journal of AMA, and literature concerning it is being mailed to doctors.

Legion spokesmen accuse AMA doctors of "infiltrating" Legion ranks, to pressure for adoption of the AMA view.

Answered one AMA official: "Most doctors are veterans with long service records, and we encourage them to join the Legion as a matter of course."

The Legion is countering these activities with an informational-contact program of its own. In thousands of communities, Legion officials are promoting a campaign of speeches, literature and local contact to enlist the aid of members in combatting the AMA drive.

Legion representatives are carrying the attack to the AMA's home grounds, by meeting with local medical associations, and by mailing literature to physicians.

Legion officials felt they won a victory March 24 when the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs adopted a resolution approving "continued hospitalization of non-service-connected veterans where beds are available and the veteran does not have ability to pay." A spokesman said: "That doesn't mean the battle is over. We're ready to carry on when and if the need arises."

Total Down For \$50,000 Class

1953 LOBBY FINANCES

Nineteen organizations reported spending more than \$50,000 apiece for lobbying purposes last year, a Congressional Quarterly tabulation shows.

Tabulation of reports filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 shows that these groups paid out a total of \$2,369,934.41 for (with some exceptions) legislative purposes.

In 1952 there were 24 groups in the \$50,000-and-up group. They spent a total of \$2,843,305.30 that year.

Although many top spenders increased their lobby expenditures last year, this apparently was offset by lower spending on the part of other organizations.

HOW THEY RANKED

On top of the 1953 heap was the same group which led the lobby-spending pack in 1952 -- the National Association of Electric Companies, which reported paying out \$547,789.32.

In second and third places, respectively, were the Association of American Railroads, spending \$235,727.73, and the National Milk Producers Federation, which reported expenditures of \$233,557.84.

A newcomer to the \$50,000-and-over bracket last year was the International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44. Three other organizations so ranked in 1953 -- Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, Friends Committee on National Legislation -- were not on the 1952 list but had reported spending more than \$50,000 in some previous year.

Ten organizations reported spending between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in 1953 on lobbying. They were: Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Housing Conference, National Tax Equality Association, National St. Lawrence Project Conference, American Hospital Association, American Retail Federation, Committee for the Nation's Health, U.S. Savings and Loan League, American Petroleum Institute, and National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Several of these were in the \$50,000-up category in 1952.

REASONS FOR DROP

The lobby law requires that all groups and persons trying to influence legislative action file quarterly financial reports with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

A CQ poll of organizations and congressional personnel turned up the following explanations for last year's drop in top lobby spending:

19 Top Spenders

Top lobby spenders in 1953 included 19 groups that reported paying out more than \$50,000. Some declared that not all spending was for legislative purposes. The top 19, with reported 1952 spending for comparison:

	1953	1952
Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies	\$ 547,789.32	477,941.74
Assn. of American Railroads	235,727.73	235,977.74
Natl. Milk Producers Fedn.	233,557.84	219,637.26
American Fedn. of Labor	123,608.43	105,537.20
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	116,477.90	106,464.66
American Medical Assn.	106,624.90	309,514.93**
Southern States Industrial Council	105,106.65	83,883.56
American Farm Bureau Fedn.	102,403.00	84,935.00
Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.	*90,988.05	93,297.29
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	*88,898.00	127,893.65
American Legion, Natl. Headquarters	85,830.39	106,235.09
General Electric Co.	82,962.40	51,644.37
Natl. Fedn. of Post Office Clerks	78,252.95	97,869.16
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	*70,444.17	---
American Tariff League, Inc.	68,126.75	55,665.37
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	*61,880.16	---
Friends Committee on Natl. Legislation	61,276.60	*45,406.24
Intl. Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge 44	59,383.36	36,630.63
Colorado River Assn.	50,595.81	111,538.15
Total	\$2,369,934.41	

*Amount reported was for three quarters only.

**Included \$39,340.67 for AMA Natl. Education Campaign.

Revised reporting methods eliminated some non-lobby spending previously included in the quarterly reports of some groups.

Many organizations failed last year to report spending for all four quarters. Some did not list specific figures.

Officials of some groups which reported less spending attributed the drop to a relative lull in legislative activity affecting their major interest. For example, the National Tax Equality Association, the foremost proponent of additional taxes for cooperatives, reported spending only \$47,631.43 last year, compared with \$63,745.39 in 1952.

On the other hand, most of the organizations spending more last year than in 1952 did so because of increased Congressional activity in their fields.

The National Association of Electric Companies spent \$69,847.58 more for legislative purposes last year than in 1952. Behind this increase is the fact that 1953 was a big year for electric power issues, due to lobby battles over such controversies as the proposed federal dam at Hell's Canyon, in Idaho and Oregon development of Niagara River power; and Interior Department appropriations.

The National Milk Producers Federation boosted its spending for legislative activity by \$13,719.58 in 1953. It emphasized support of legislation to prevent "price-depressing imports" of butter and cheese.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Key: (R) = registrant. (E) = employer, client
(LI) = legislative interest. (PR) = previous
registration. (S) = salary. (X) = expenses.

- (R) THE COAL PRODUCERS' COMMITTEE ON UNDERGROUND GAS STORAGE SAFETY, c/o W.G. Stevenson, Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed 4/3/54.
- (LI) Legislation pertaining to underground gas storage safety.
- (R) ED D. SCHORR (lawyer), 33 North High St., Columbus, Ohio. Filed 4/3/54.
- (E) The Coal Producers' Committee on Underground Gas Storage Safety, c/o W. G. Stevenson, Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (LI) Legislation pertaining to underground gas storage safety.
- (PR) Ohio Coal Association (1952).
- (R) WESLEY E. DISNEY, World Center Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 4/2/54.
- (E) National Building Granite Quarries Association, 1028 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
- (LI) "Specific legislation is for percentage depletion in HR 8300, relating to granite and other minerals."
- (PR) American Zinc Company, St. Louis, Mo. (1953); Thomas J. Green and Edward Simone, New York, N.Y. (certified public accountants representing seven large banks) (1953); and 47 other companies (1947-51).
- (R) JAMES E. KEYS (executive director), 1757 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 4/2/54.
- (E) National Society of Public Accountants, 1757 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
- (LI) All legislation affecting public accountants; for -- HR 7199, HR 8300, S 17 (with modifications); and HR 10.
- (S) \$750 per month.
- (R) ROBERT G. DUNPHY (general counsel), 1757 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/54.
- (E) National Society of Public Accountants, 1757 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
- (LI) (Same as registrant James E. Keys, see above.)
- (S) \$583 per month
- (R) NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, 1757 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/2/54.
- (LI) (Same as registrant James E. Keys, see above.)
- (X) \$400 per year.
- (R) JOHN T. SAPIENZA (lawyer), 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Filed 4/1/54.
- (E) Fulton Land and Timber Company, 711 Orchard Road, Hagerstown, Maryland.
- (LI) Interested generally in "current revenue proposals;" specifically in "percentage depletion, particularly in HR 8300."
- (PR) (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 347, 311 and 212.)

- (R) PIERSON AND BALL (attorneys), 1007 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 4/31/54.
- (E) Filipino Shipowners Association, 266 Juan Luna, Manila, P.I.
- (LI) Opposes passage of S J Res 72.
- (PR) Radio Television Manufacturers Association (1950); Bridgeport Brass Company (1951); Filipino Shipowners Association, Manila, P.I. (1953).
- (R) LAWLER B. REEVES (special assistant to the president of the United States Rubber Company), 1329 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/31/54.
- (E) United States Rubber Company, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N.Y.
- (LI) Registrant "will interest himself in specific legislative matters on behalf of his company."
- (R) UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N.Y. Filed 4/31/54.
- (LI) Interested in legislation dealing with "labor matters, tariffs, internal revenue taxations, etc." and matters affecting the company's "business interests."
- (PR) Gibbs L. Baker registered as an agent for United States Rubber Company in 1948.

PRESSURE POINTS

MEDICAL. The American Medical Association went on record April 5 against the Administration's health re-insurance plan as a possible "opening wedge" for socialized medicine. Said Dr. David B. Allman of Atlantic City: "It is the belief of the AMA that the bill will not fulfill its intended purpose and may, in fact, inhibit the satisfactory progress now being made by voluntary insurance."

MARKSMEN. The National Rifle Association wound up its 83rd annual convention April 3 urging Congress to provide money for training civilians to shoot. This, said NRA, would ensure better marksmen for the armed services. The resolution called on Congress to support appropriations for the Army-administered Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship.

LABOR. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in its April Report From Washington, said Republicans were "wearing themselves out with factional attrition." Stating that Democrats "openly boast" of victory this fall, the Report concludes: "Ike's record attracted winning votes in '52...But now the question is whether there's enough of a spark of GOP unity remaining for inspirational leadership to kindle into a flame."

EDUCATION. The National Education Association warned April 3 against what it called increasing dangers to academic freedom in this country. Richard B. Kennan, executive secretary of the association's Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education, said student "spy systems" were being formed in some schools to inform on teachers who express "unorthodox" views. He spoke before the National Association of Deans of Women.

VA HOSPITALS, LOBBY SPENDERS

BATTLE FOR BEDS

The Issue. The federal veterans' medical program has been a lobby issue for at least 25 years. Various groups, including those representing doctors, have criticized the program. Arguments have been varied, but generally objections centered around the charge that the program is a step toward socialism.

The American Legion led the opposition to curtailment. Its medical advisory board, composed of some of the nation's leading physicians, supported the present program of veterans hospital care.

This system was designed to treat service-incurred disabilities, and disabilities not adjudicated as due to service when the patient cannot reasonably afford to pay for such hospital care elsewhere.

The Statistics. Veterans' Administration figures show that on Feb. 28, a total of 107,256 patients were being treated in VA hospitals -- 47.2 per cent for service-connected disabilities; the rest for ills not incurred in service.

VA officials say there are about enough beds in operation to care for not more than half of one per cent of the veteran population at any given time.

The Law. "Any veteran of any war who was not dishonorably discharged suffering from disability, disease or defect, who is in need of hospitalization or domiciliary care and is unable to defray the necessary expenses therefor (including transportation to and from the VA facility) shall be furnished necessary hospitalization or domiciliary care (including transportation) in any VA facility, within the limitations existing in such facilities, irrespective of whether the disability, disease or defect was due to service. The statement under oath of the applicant on such form as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of inability to defray necessary expenses." (Section 6, Title 1, Public Law 2, 73rd Congress, as amended by Public Law 312, 74th Congress.)

The Organizations. The Legion is the largest veterans organization, with 3 million members. Its national commander is Arthur J. Connell. It has been rated by a poll (Elmo Roper's) as the top group in America when it comes to influencing votes.

Part of the Legion's work for veterans hospital care is carried out through the legislative unit, headed by Miles D. Kennedy, an attorney.

Kennedy says the Legion's major strength comes from a membership in nearly every community. The Legion has posts in every state.

The American Medical Association, with more than 130,000 physician-members, is also generally considered to be one of the nation's most effective lobbies. Its president is Dr. E. J. McCormick of Toledo, Ohio.

AMA's legislative committee is headed by Dr. F.J.L. Blasingame, Wharton, Tex. It is this committee's job to "streamline legislative action so as to secure faster and more effective results in Washington."

Like the Legion, AMA has an exceptionally strong field organization. Some of its most effective lobbying is done through its 1,987 component county and district medical societies, and its 53 constituent state and territorial medical associations.

TOP LOBBY SPENDERS

NAEC. Top lobby spender for two consecutive years (1952-53), the National Association of Electric Companies is the nerve-center of the power industry's legislative and informational activities.

NAEC occupies offices in Washington's Ring Building, where it staff works to:

Keep 98 operating member companies informed of Washington developments; acquaint the public with the industry's accomplishments; provide a readily available contact between industry and government; and give members a medium through which they can exchange ideas.

The Association's seven registered lobbyists (six more work for NAEC from various other offices) specialize in such fields as rural electrification, atomic energy, and Bonneville power.

Head of NAEC since it was organized in 1945 has been Purcell Smith. NAEC "coaches" its member companies on their legislative tactics, and otherwise assists them. It also distributes pamphlets stressing the importance of allowing private industry to play the maximum role in development and sale of the nation's power resources.

NAEC officials emphasize that lobbying is only one activity reflected in their spending figures.

AAR. The Association of American Railroads, which ranked second in 1953 top lobby spending, includes 197 member roads in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, representing 93 per cent of the mileage and 97 per cent of the railroad business done in these countries.

AAR president is William T. Faricy, who maintains a wide acquaintanceship among Congress Members and top government officials. The group's legislative department is one of Washington's largest. It is headed by Jardine Carter Fort, a 64-year-old lawyer who, like Purcell Smith, is credited with being one of the highest-paid lobbyists.

The Association works closely on Legislation with individual railroads and state railroad associations.

NMPE. When dairy legislation comes up, much of the influence exerted on Capitol Hill usually comes from the National Milk Producers Federation, third-ranking lobby spender last year.

One of the five largest national farm groups in the nation, the Federation membership includes 460,000 dairy-farm families in 46 states.

Charles Holman, veteran Washington lobbyist who served as secretary of the Federation for 20 years, retired from this post last month. He is being succeeded by Edwin M. Norton, former chief of the Dairy Branch of the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration. H. Willis Tobler is the Federation's legislative director.



(APRIL 1-7)

around the capitol

INDO-CHINA WAR

Warning that "the free nations of the world cannot ignore or sidestep" any entry in force by Red China into Indo-China, Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Senate majority leader, told the Senate April 6 that now is the time for the free nations "to step up and be counted" on collective security measures.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Senate Democratic floor leader, praised Knowland's stand in an interview April 7 and said:

"We are at the crossroads of foreign policy right now. We're either going to have collective security or we are going to know where we stand."

In a news conference April 3 Knowland said that if the Red Chinese move in with forces, he would expect the United States to retaliate effectively. He listed as potential U.S. moves the bombing of Chinese territory, a naval blockade, use of Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa, and united action by the free nations of Asia.

Knowland, a member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, held the news conference after he and several other Congress leaders were briefed on the Indo-China situation by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SENATE DEBATE

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) sparked a Senate debate April 6 when he told the Senate that until Indo-China is freed from French control the people will remain aloof from the struggle against communism, and the "channeling of American men and machines into that internecine struggle" will be futile.

He said he was "frankly of the belief that no amount of American military assistance in Indo-China can conquer an enemy which is everywhere and at the same time nowhere, 'an enemy of the people' which has the sympathy and covert support of the people."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) demanded that the President "come before the Congress" and outline "what he expects of the Congress and of the United States." If he does, Jackson said, Congress will "do everything we can to back up the President of the United States so he will have a strong hand."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) called on the French to give the Indo-Chinese assurance of independence at a set date in the future.

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) said he had it on the highest military authority next to the President himself that the difficulty in Indo-China was "lack of the will to fight," not lack of manpower or materiel.

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a statement April

6 urged the Administration to serve notice that it will not participate in the April 26 Geneva conference on Asia "until it has been clearly established that Red China is not engaged in aggression in Indo-China."

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (R Iowa), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that before the Geneva conference begins the United States should demonstrate frankly and publicly that it wants the Indo-Chinese states "to be completely free and independent nations," and "bring the war in Indo-China before the United Nations."

STATEHOOD

Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (HR 3575), passed by the Senate April 1, ran into opposition among some House leaders. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 420.)

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said April 2 that the bill was "resting comfortably" on his desk, and was "going to remain there for some time." Martin said the House had a "busy program" and had to "consider legislation that has a chance to become law."

But Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said April 2 he would use every parliamentary method available to get the statehood bill to a House vote. Miller said he would circulate a "discharge" petition, if necessary. (If 218 Members sign such a petition, the question of taking the bill from its Committee can be brought to a House vote.)

A discharge petition for a separate Alaskan statehood bill, HR 2982, reportedly had 107 signatures. The bill has been in the Rules Committee for 10 months. The House approved statehood for Hawaii in 1953, but the measure was amended by the Senate to include both Territories.)

Alaska's Gov. B. Frank Heintzleman (R) April 3 suggested that only the populous area of Alaska become a state, and that the rest of the Territory retain its present status. Speaker Martin said April 5 that the Heintzleman proposal does "not meet my objections" to statehood.

(For Eisenhower statement, see page 417.)

H-BOMB DELAY

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said on a network television program April 6 that research on the hydrogen bomb was stalled deliberately for 18 months in the United States despite reports Russia was "feverishly" pushing a similar project.

"If there were no Communists in our government, why did we delay?" he asked.

"Our nation may well die because of that 18-month deliberate delay," McCarthy added.

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, said there may have been some delay in getting the H-bomb project started, but "certainly not for the reasons" McCarthy indicated.

In an interview April 7, Price said "honest scientific differences" over the feasibility of H-weapons created a deadlock over mass production of the H-bomb which President Truman broke in 1949 by a "courageous" decision to order all-out work. (Former President Truman said April 7 in Kansas City, "The order was issued as soon as the scientists were ready to go to work.")

Later April 7, Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee said that a four-months' delay in pushing an all-out hydrogen bomb effort was due to "considerable discussion" of its need, and not to "sinister reasons." Cole said that he himself was one of those opposed to former President Truman's decision to go ahead with the H-bomb work in 1950.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), a former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee and now its vice chairman, said April 7, "In 1949 I personally expressed great dissatisfaction with what I thought was the lack of progress in the whole atomic program in that period."

(For Presidential comment, see "Eisenhower Meets Press", page 447.)

McCarthy made his charge in a televised film shown over the Edward R. Murrow CBS television program "See It Now." In the film McCarthy replied to criticism of himself by Murrow, whom he termed "the leader and the cleverest of the jackal pack which is always found at the throat of anyone who dares to expose communists and traitors."

TIDELANDS

Senator Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 13 other Senators introduced April 1 a joint resolution (S J Res 145) which Douglas said was designed "to repeal the provisions of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 which attempt to give away the vast offshore oil and mineral resources belonging to the people of the United States." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 388.)

Douglas told the Senate that the recent Supreme Court decision rejecting an attempt by Alabama and Rhode Island to test the validity of the 1953 law "has served to hasten" his introduction of the bill.

Co-sponsors of the bill were Democratic Sens. Theodore F. Green (R.I.), Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.). Other co-sponsors were Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

Floor Action Scheduled

Senate floor debate on the bill revising the Taft-Hartley law was scheduled to start about April 26, with the tax revision bill scheduled for debate subsequently, according to plans of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Chairman Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) of the Policy Committee said the tax bill should be ready for the floor in about a month. The Senate Finance Committee began hearings on it April 6. (See page 458.)

Cleared for floor consideration before April 26 by the policy group was a government building lease-purchase bill, a wool measure, and a number of minor measures.

Ferguson said the Committee discussed a Constitutional amendment giving the vote to 18-year-olds, but decided not to give it the green light at this time. He said the Policy Committee feared that lengthy debate on the proposal would interfere with the Taft-Hartley and tax revision measures. The 18-year-old vote measure will be called up later, he added.

The Taft-Hartley revision bill has been approved by the Senate Labor Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 425.)

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) said April 3 that a proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 44) to force the retirement of Supreme Court Justices at 75 years of age was an attempt to "encumber the Constitution with unnecessary provisions." The measure would also prohibit Justices from running for President or Vice President until five years after leaving the Court. It was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee March 15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 357.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

H-BOMB PACT

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and other Senators generally agreed April 7 that the U.S. should not commit itself to consultation with allies before using hydrogen bombs against aggressors. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill April 5 disclosed a war-time agreement which bound the U.S. to consult before dropping atomic bombs. White House Press Secretary James Hagerty April 5 confirmed Churchill's statement that the 1943 Anglo-American agreement was no longer in effect.

PROBES DAMAGED?

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) April 5 said he feared that the dispute between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and the Army (see page 457) may do harm to the cause of Congressional probing of communism.



(APRIL 1-7)

the executive branch

TALK TO NATION

President Eisenhower in an April 5 radio and television speech named the fears that beset America but urged the nation not to become jittery.

He said, "We must be strong in our dedication and our devotion to America; that is the first element of our entire strength."

"None of the questions that bothers us today has an easy answer and many of them have no answers at all" but, the President said, Americans "don't have to be hysterical" over Russia, the hydrogen bomb, communism at home, depression or other problems.

He listed aggression from the Communist world as the greatest threat. He said the men of the Kremlin love power and know if they start a war they run the risk of losing power. Yet, he said, there is the possibility they may go to war "in a fit of madness or through miscalculation."

But the U.S. warning of retaliation if the Reds "attack any of our nations or . . . interests" has had a sobering effect on the Kremlin, the President added.

He said he thought the threat of communism at home has been over-emphasized and the country's greatest defense against internal communism was the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Any dangers in "intemperate investigative methods" of Congressional committees will be straightened out by public opinion, he said.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

Congress was asked by the Defense Department April 6 to authorize \$896,976,600 in Military public works.

The Air Force would get the largest share, \$432,502,000, including \$110,325,000 for radar warning and aircraft control installations of the continental defense system.

New authorizations requested also would provide \$256,773,000 for the Army, \$207,239,000 for the Navy, and \$463,000 for the Alaskan Communications System.

Bills (HR 8726 and S 3260) incorporating the Defense Department request were introduced April 6 by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Rep. Dewey Short (R Mass.) and Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Armed Services Committee chairmen in their respective houses.

MINIMUM WAGE HIKE

Despite industry objections, Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell on April 2 ordered a 15 cent increase in the minimum wage required for work on government contracts in the woolen and worsted industry. The industry had protested that the new minimum of \$1.20 an hour was too high.

Eisenhower Meets Press

In his 34th news conference, President Eisenhower April 7 said the question of what to do in Indo-China was of the utmost importance to the whole free world, which he declared simply can't afford greater losses to the Communists in Asia.

The President also:

Said this country was conducting talks with its allies looking toward united action to keep Indo-China free, but no detailed course of action had been set at this time.

Stated he couldn't say at the moment what steps the United States was prepared to take in line with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' statement that the Chinese Reds are coming awful close to the kind of aggression that would call for retaliation.

Saw little chance of reaching a negotiated settlement of the Indo-China war at the Geneva conference April 26.

Declared he saw no need for developing a bigger hydrogen bomb than the type already in use, and said he was not afraid the Russians would make a bigger one.

Said he knew nothing about an 18-month delay in H-bomb development charged by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), and added that he had always regarded as a friend Edward R. Murrow, TV and radio commentator criticized by McCarthy. (See page 445)

Cited what he called encouraging signs that unemployment was beginning to level off, with an increase of about 50,000 in both employment and unemployment in March seeming to cancel each other.

Promised to check into the question of continuing unemployment compensation benefits beyond six months.

Reiterated his belief that Alaska was not yet ready for statehood, but said his opposition might be modified if only the populated region of that Territory were to be given statehood in the Senate-approved bill to provide statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska.

DEATH PENALTY

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., urged Congress April 4 to give courts the power to impose the death penalty on persons convicted of peacetime spying.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment increased by 54,000 in March--the smallest monthly increase in six months, according to the Census Bureau.

In releasing the figures the bureau said unemployment has "leveled off." Officials said the figures indicated cause for hope that a turn in the employment situation is coming.



(APRIL 1-7)

political notes

ILLINOIS LEADS OFF

Illinois will hold the nation's first primary on April 13, when Republicans pick a Senate nominee from a field of nine to oppose Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). Republicans in the Senate primary are Joseph T. Meek, president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, Edward A. Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion, Austin L. Wyman, Chicago attorney and strong Eisenhower supporter, Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, self-styled "Taft-MacArthur" Republican, Park Livingston, trustee of the University of Illinois, Edgar M. Elbert, past president of the Lions International, Lar Daly, an "America First" candidate, John B. Crane, former Commerce Department official, and Herbert F. Geisler, blind Chicago attorney. Edward D. O'Brien and Deneen A. Watson withdrew from the race. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 140)

Four House committee chairmen, all Illinois Republicans, face primary contests: Harold H. Velde, Un-American Activities; Robert B. Chipperfield, Foreign Affairs; Chauncey W. Reed, Judiciary; and Leo E. Allen, Rules. All House incumbents from Illinois are seeking re-election.

POLITICAL POT SHOTS

Adlai E. Stevenson April 2 called on President Eisenhower to "make his choice between uniting his party and uniting his nation." He said "the frustration of the (GOP) legislative program, the division, the feuding, the name calling, the timidity and the impotency" of the Administration was "a disgraceful spectacle," and added, "It is not just the fate of the Eisenhower Administration that is at stake--it is the fate of all of us." Stevenson said that if the President would get rid of "small-bore politicians...and high pressure salesmen" the American people "will be enthusiastically behind him."

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall on April 3 labelled Stevenson's charges "glib misstatements of the cheapest kind." Hall said he was "reasonably certain" that Stevenson was "again a candidate for office as the spokesman for the Truman-Stevenson wing of his party," and as such is desperately seeking publicity.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said April 3 that the "sterile, stand-still status-quo philosophy" of the Republican administration "is threatening our economic prosperity today." Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) declared April 5 that the Administration's "progress doesn't go far enough" to cure the country's economic ills, and Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said farmers "aren't happy about the prospects" under the administration farm program.

Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) predicted April 2 that President Eisenhower "could easily get the nomination" of both major parties in 1956 because of his widespread popularity.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA: Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee April 4 said the Committee should deny backing and financial support to Rep. Robert L. Condon, up for re-election in the Sixth district, and to James Roosevelt (D), running for Congress in the 26th. Mitchell advised that they stand aside "from election contest until personal problems are disposed of in the proper place." Condon has denied charges that he is a security risk (CQ Weekly Report, p. 132.) Roosevelt is having marital difficulties. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 266, 332). Mitchell's statements caused a storm among California Democrats, and a showdown over his action was expected at the May 5 meeting of the National Committee.

COLORADO: Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) announced April 2 he would not be candidate for re-election for a fourth Senate term, for personal reasons. Less than a week earlier, Gov. Dan Thornton (R) announced he was retiring from politics. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 416. Colorado Democrats talked of "drafting" Johnson to run for the Senate or for governor (he served two terms as governor, 1933-37), while Republicans considered drafting Thornton for the Senate. Former Rep. John A. Carroll (D) announced his candidacy for the Senate April 3. He lost to Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R) in 1950.

MAINE: Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) announced for re-election April 1. On April 2 she successfully opposed, at the state GOP convention, a resolution to condemn the investigating methods of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), on the ground it might split the party. But she made clear her opposition to McCarthy. She is opposed in the primary by Robert L. Jones (R) of Biddeford. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 265)

MARYLAND: Walter L. Green (R), Hyattsville attorney who lost out in the 1952 primary, filed April 7 for the Fifth Congressional seat now held by Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R). Robert M. Watkins, College Park, April 7 withdrew from the Democratic primary for the Fifth district. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 140)

MASSACHUSETTS: Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) said April 2 she is "considering" running for the Senate.

MISSOURI: Rep. Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R Mo.) announced for re-election April 7.

VIRGINIA: John C. Webb (D), Fairfax lawyer and delegate to the Virginia assembly, and J. Walter White, (D) Fairfax attorney, filed April 7, and John Lockegreen, former GOP treasurer of Arlington County, announced April 7 as candidates for the Democratic nomination in the Tenth Congressional District. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 416) Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D) filed for re-election in the Third district April 5.

MICHIGAN: Statements of support for Sen. Homer Ferguson (R) from President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon were read at a testimonial dinner for the Senator in Detroit April 3.

NEW YORK: Republican nominees for governor and other state offices will be selected at the Republican State Convention in Syracuse, Sept. 21-23, Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.), state chairman, announced April 1.



(APRIL 2-8)

floor action

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INTERIOR FUNDS

Action. The House April 6 passed, with amendments, a \$364,337,989 Interior Department appropriation bill (HR 8680) for fiscal 1955. Voice vote passage sent the bill to the Senate.

Provisions:

Office of Sec. of Interior	\$ 2,433,000
Commission of Fine Arts	21,200
Bonneville Power Administration	23,915,000
Bureau of Land Management	13,483,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	75,015,910
Bureau of Reclamation	140,179,700
Geological Survey	25,362,685
National Park Service	25,956,099
Bureau of Mines	18,414,000
Fish & Wildlife Service	11,114,000
Office of Territories	25,728,471
Administration	2,200,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	439,924
Federal Coal-Mine Safety Board of Review	75,000

Total \$364,337,989

Included in funds for the Office of the Secretary of Interior was \$625,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration, \$1,228,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration, and \$100,000 for emergency flood repair reimbursements. Bureau of Reclamation funds included \$114,479,700 for construction and rehabilitation of water and power projects.

Background. President Eisenhower asked Congress to appropriate \$422,118,430 for the Interior Department and related programs in fiscal 1955. Included in his request was \$155,292,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, and \$36.8 million for the Bonneville Power Administration.

The House Appropriations Committee April 1 reported the bill (H Rept. 1460) with money recommendations totaling \$363,360,989. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 426).

Debate.

April 5. The House began consideration of the bill. Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said the Appropriations Committee, in recommending \$275,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration when the President had requested \$1,030,000, had used a "meat ax." He announced he would offer an amendment to increase these funds by \$350,000, and delete a provision that would limit the amount that could be spent on personnel. He said the anticipated reduction to 86 employees would be "utterly destructive."

April 6. Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa), Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior

Department, offered an amendment to boost Southwestern Power Administration funds by \$350,000 and delete a provision limiting to \$550,000 the amount available for personnel. It was identical to the proposal outlined by Rayburn, and the House adopted the amendment by voice vote.

Also adopted were amendments adding \$100,000 for flood repair repayments, and \$527,000 for fishery research. This brought the total added to the bill by the House to \$977,000. Passage was by voice vote.

Amendments Agreed To.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Provide \$625,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration in lieu of proposed \$275,000 and delete proviso limiting amount available for personal services. Voice.

Jensen -- Appropriate additional \$100,000 to reimburse President's Emergency Relief Fund for money advanced for emergency flood repairs. Voice.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) -- Provide for leasing and management of lands for protection of the Florida Key deer. Voice.

William H. Bates (R Mass.) -- [As amended by Rep. Victor A. Knox (R Mich.)] Appropriate \$4,027,000 for investigations of resources by Fish and Wildlife Service instead of recommended \$3.5 million, and provide that up to \$250,000 be available for lamprey eel control. Voice.

Knox -- Amend Bates' proposal to include provision earmarking \$250,000 for lamprey eel control. Voice.

Amendments Rejected.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- Appropriate \$1,250,000 for general administrative expenses of the Bureau of Mines instead of proposed \$850,000. Standing, 24-43.

Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) -- Add \$500,000 to National Park Service funds for construction at Carlsbad Caverns. Standing, 42-52.

Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) -- Appropriate \$9 million for construction by National Park Service instead of proposed \$8,056,099. Voice.

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Provide \$9,055,000 for management and protection by National Park Service in lieu of recommended \$9 million. Standing, 32-55.

Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- Appropriate \$7,337,000 for management of fish and wildlife resources instead of proposed \$6,137,000. Standing, 34-58.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Require that no funds in the bill be used to buy any articles, materials, or supplies manufactured outside the U.S., its Territories or possessions, when unemployment in the U.S. exceeds two million. Standing, 38-44.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID

Action. The Senate passed HR 8127 by voice vote April 7, after substituting the amended text of S 3184 for the language in the House-passed bill. The measure, authorizing over \$1 billion annually in federal highway aid for fiscal 1956 and 1957, plus \$10 million for defense access highways, then went to conference.

Provisions.

For principal provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 390. In addition, the bill would:

Provide a new formula for allocating half (\$75 million) of the annual funds authorized for the interstate road system, basing each state's allocation on its population alone

Authorize \$10 million for highways designated as important for civilian or military defense

Direct the Secretary of Commerce to consult the Federal Civil Defense Administrator on the civil defense aspects of highway planning

Permit Connecticut to incorporate parts of federal-aid highways into a toll system expressway by paying the Treasury for federal funds previously allocated for the sections involved

Provide for a study by the Bureau of Public Roads of highway financing and the costs of completing primary, secondary and urban road systems.

Background.

The House March 8 passed HR 8127, authorizing \$875 million annually for highway aid in fiscal 1956 and 1957 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 315). The Senate Public Works Committee reported S 3184 March 25. It authorized more money than had the House bill in all categories except the interstate highway system.

The Senate and House bills agreed in provisions to change the matching ratio for funds for the interstate system from 50-50 to 60 (federal)-40 (state). Both measures would provide a new formula for allocating half of the interstate highway authorization.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) told the Senate April 7 that the original formula was devised in 1916. It allocated each state's share of federal funds according to three equal standards: population, area and road mileage.

The basic formula has remained unchanged. However, in 1944, Hayden said, Congress provided that funds for urban highways were to be apportioned "solely upon population" -- to municipalities of 5,000 population and up.

For more background on highway aid, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 407-8.

Voting.

An amendment sponsored by Sens. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.), to throw out the proposed new formula in favor of the old, was defeated April 7 by a 37-44 roll-call vote (For voting see chart, page 456.)

Five non-controversial amendments were agreed to by voice vote April 7 and a minor committee amendment was approved April 6.

Debate.

April 5, support for the bill came from: Sens. Edward Martin (R Pa.), chairman of the Public Works Committee, who stressed the value of better highways for the national defense; Francis Case (R S.D.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Roads, who hailed the bill as a "milestone" because for the first time as much money would be applied to highways as was "collected in taxes on motor fuels"; and Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), who praised the increased authorization for roads in federal forests.

April 6, Case said the American Association of State Highway Officials, the American Automobile Association and other groups wanted the entire interstate authorization apportioned solely on a population basis and that the

compromise formula was "an attempt to complete the interstate system in all the states at about the same time."

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) said 19 states would gain funds under the new formula at the "sacrifice" of 29 states that had less population

April 7, Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) called the new formula "the opening wedge" in a drive to base all highway allocations on the basis of population alone.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), supporting the new formula, said the cost of interstate highway links in heavily-populated states was six times greater, on the average, than in more sparsely settled states. "The Defense Department and other agencies have made it clear that the elimination of these bottlenecks is of immense importance to the security of the nation," he said.

Amendments Agreed To.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Provide for study of public utility relocation by Secretary of Commerce rather than by Public Roads Commissioner. Voice vote.

Case -- Include costs of completing various highway systems in study to be made by Bureau of Public Roads. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Permit Connecticut to incorporate sections of federal-aid highways into a toll system expressway, on payment to the Treasury of funds allocated for the sections involved. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- Authorize \$10 million for constructing and improving highways designated as important for civilian or military defense. Voice.

Ferguson -- Direct the Secretary of Commerce to consult the Civil Defense Administrator on civil defense aspects of highway construction. Voice.

Amendment Rejected.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Delete proposed new allocation formula for interstate highway system funds and apply old formula to the total interstate authorization. 37-44 roll call.

WIRETAPPING

Action. The House April 8 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8649) to legalize wire tapping in certain cases involving "national security." The House leadership had dubbed the measure the "anti-traitor bill."

Provisions. HR 8649, as sent to the Senate would:

Require federal court approval of the Attorney General's request for permission to tap telephone wires in suspected cases of espionage, sabotage, and other serious crimes against the "national security."

Make any unauthorized wire tapping unlawful, and punishable by a \$5,000 fine, a year in prison, or both.

Permit the use of old wire tapped information already in government files. (The Attorney General would not be required to get a court order for use of old information.)

Require that the federal judge be satisfied there is "reason" to believe a crime against the national security has been committed, or is about to be committed.

Voting. (The measure was approved on a 377-10 roll-call vote.) (Total differs from that carried in the Cong. Record. See footnote, p. 454.) Opposed were Reps. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and Frazier Reams (D Ohio) and these eight Democrats: Robert L. Condon (Calif.), Roy W. Wier (Minn.), Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.), Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.), Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.), Adam Clayton Powell (N.Y.), Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.), and Albert Thomas (D Tex.)

Before passing the measure, the House adopted an amendment, offered by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.) to require the federal court order. It was adopted on a 221-166 roll call. All opposed were Republicans, while 32 Republicans joined 188 Democrats and Reams in support of the Willis proposal.

Earlier, while in the Committee of the Whole, the House tentatively approved the Willis amendment on a 197-151 standing vote.

Background.

HR 8649 was introduced April 1 as a clean bill incorporating amendments to HR 477, introduced in 1953. Both measures were sponsored by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.)

HR 477 would have required that a federal judge order that messages be intercepted, instead of requiring only the written permission of the Attorney General.

Unauthorized telephone message interception is now a felony, under federal law, if the information so obtained is revealed. The Supreme Court has ruled in several cases that tapped evidence, or evidence obtained from tap leads is not admissible in a federal court. (It was asserted during April 7 debate that more than 30 states permit wire-tapping and the admission of wire-tapped evidence in state court.)

(For further background on wire-tapping, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 78-9.)

Debate.

April 7. Rep. Keating said the bill, HR 8649, "is not an alteration as to the quantity or degree of evidence necessary to convict (and) does not affect any substantial right of a defendant. (It is not) an ex post facto law."

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.): "If this bill is passed, the abuses which have (existed) for many years in this country will go right on.... This bill is a supreme example of government by man instead of by law."

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.): "I do not see how anybody could be opposed to the purposes of this bill.... Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) would probably be a little-known midwestern Senator now if the Democratic Administration had not presented an appearance of indifference to the.... Communist conspiracy."

Reams: "I am opposed to this bill in its entirety or any part.... It seeks to cause a person to involuntarily become a witness against himself."

Rep. Kit Cloudy (R Mich.): "It is time (we had) a suitable tool to meet the onslaught of those who would defeat us from within."

Thomas: "....let us not take the first step toward making this country a police state (and have) every neighbor spying and backbiting on the other neighbor."

Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.): "Who is to determine whether (persons) are engaged in subversive activities? There were public officials in this country who said (publicly) that I was subversive.... You are not going to catch (spies) by notifying the world that.... we are going to tap telephones...."

April 8. Just before the Willis amendment was approved by the House, minority leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) declared that "surely, surely we can trust the courts, not temporarily but permanently."

Majority leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) proposed then withdrew, an amendment that would have made FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover responsible for ordering wire taps.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) called the Halleck proposal "pure politics" and just as wrong as a "two-foot yardstick or a nine-dollar bill."

Amendment Accepted (April 8)

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D La.) -- Require Attorney General to receive federal court order before authorizing wire tapping. Standing, 197-151; roll call, 221-166.

Amendments Rejected (April 8)

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Limit measure to one year's duration. Standing, 77-157.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) -- Require court order before tap may be established. (The amendment contained the same language as HR 477, except that it had no retroactive feature, as did the Willis amendment.) Standing, 37-213.

HOUSING

Action. The House April 2 passed and sent to the Senate, with amendments, a committee substitute for the Administration's omnibus housing bill (HR 7839). (For April 1 House action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 419.)

Voting.

HR 7839 was passed, 353-36, on a roll-call vote. The House rejected, on a 176-211 roll call, a motion by Richard Bolling (D Mo.) to recommit the bill with instructions to insert authorizations for 35,000 new low-rent public-housing starts annually in fiscal 1955 through 1958. (For voting, see chart, page 454.)

Provisions. HR 7839 would:

Raise the ceiling on home-improvement loan insurance from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and increase the maximum term from three years and 32 days to five years and 32 days

Change from \$10,000 to \$1,500 per family unit or \$10,000, whichever is greater, the ceiling on insured loans for improving multiple dwellings, and increase the maximum term from seven years and 32 days to 10 years and 32 days

Raise ceilings on insurable mortgage loans (under section 203) from \$16,000 to \$20,000 for one- or two-family houses; from \$20,500 to \$27,500 for three-family houses; and from \$25,000 to \$35,000 for four-family houses; provided that an insured mortgage does not total more than 95 per cent of the first \$10,000 of value plus 75 per cent of the excess

Set a flat 30-year maximum on maturity of section 203 mortgages

Establish a maximum interest rate on section 203 mortgages of five per cent, with leeway for an increase to six per cent if necessary to meet the mortgage market, and permit a service charge

End authority for section 203 farm-housing mortgage insurance

Continue authority for 100 per cent insurance of disaster housing loans

Revise provisions concerning debentures and insurance reserves

Liberalize authority for insuring mortgages for repair of rental housing in slum areas

Raise ceilings on insurable mortgages for rental housing and on cooperative-housing

Create a new mortgage-insurance program for housing rehabilitation and construction in planned urban renewal areas, with mortgage ceilings of: \$35,000 plus \$7,000 for each family unit beyond four; for projects classified as multi-family, \$2,250 per room or \$8,100 per family unit for units with fewer than five rooms (with higher ceilings for elevator structures)

Authorize insurance of 100 per cent mortgages on construction or rehabilitation of housing for low-income families displaced (as, by slum clearances), with ceilings of \$7,600 (\$8,600 in high-cost areas) per unit, with 40-year maturity, and with no down payments (but with cash outlay of \$200 for settlement costs, etc.)

Authorize insurance of loans under "open-end" mortgages

End authorization for existing mortgage-insurance programs provided for in other sections of the bill, or which the Banking and Currency Committee said had been little used

Extend authority for insuring mortgages on military housing

Re-charter the Federal National Mortgage Association as a secondary mortgage market which gradually would be shifted to private financing

Establish an urban-renewal fund for advances, loans, and capital grants to local public agencies for planned renewal programs in blighted, deteriorated, and deteriorating areas

Broaden preference criteria for admission to low-rent public housing

Tighten requirements for housing authority payments in lieu of local taxes

Require payment of excess public-housing receipts to the federal government and to contributing local governments

Require payment of proceeds, when public-housing projects are sold, to the federal and contributing local governments

Eliminate requirements for contractors' labor reports

Change the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to the Federal Savings Insurance Corporation

Raise the ceiling on home loans by federal savings and loan associations from \$20,000 to \$35,000

Raise from \$1,500 to \$3,000 the ceiling on unsecured loans in which these associations may invest

Revise regulations on such associations

Establish a National Voluntary Mortgage Credit Extension Committee to encourage the flow of private mortgage credit into remote areas and small communities

Authorize \$5 million in matching grants to state, metropolitan, and regional agencies to help urban planning in cities of less than 25,000 population

Authorize \$10 million for loans to help non-federal agencies maintain reserves of plans for public works other than housing

Require a consolidated annual report on housing to Congress through the President

Require performance of federal housing programs in a manner to reduce vulnerability to enemy attack

Extend provisions for farm housing loans, under Title V of the 1949 Housing Act, scheduled to expire July 1

Require certification by beneficiaries of federal housing programs that they are not members of subversive organizations listed by the Attorney General

Extend to March 1, 1959, a provision permitting waiver of certain qualifications for veterans applying for low-cost public housing

Grant preference in housing programs to old-age pensioners

Debate.

Pro-housing Democrats, including Brent Spence (D Ky.), sponsor of a rejected amendment to provide 140,000

units of public housing over a four-year period, said they were supporting President Eisenhower's position. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 144.)

Republicans, including William B. Widnall (R N.J.) assured the House that the President would be satisfied with Widnall's amendment, which was rejected, to authorize commitments for 35,000 units in fiscal 1955, for construction in fiscal 1956. They said authority already existed for about 35,000 units to be constructed in fiscal 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 418-19.)

Opponents of public housing, led by Southern Democrats, chided Republicans who had opposed public housing in the past for supporting Widnall's amendment.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) described the housing program as ".....ridiculous.....monstrous.....socialistic.....uneconomical.....purely political.....just about everything evil that it can be called."

Background.

Floor action on HR 7839 began April 1. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 419.) The President outlined his housing program in a Jan. 25 message. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 144.)

Amendments agreed to. (April 2)

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- Exempt from conflict of interest statutes voluntary members of the National Voluntary Mortgage Credit Extension Committee and its subsidiaries. Voice Vote.

Wolcott -- Several minor technical amendments, which Wolcott, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said were designed to correct oversights. Voice.

Wright Patman (D Tex.) -- Delete Title II, which would have: Authorized the President to set maximum interest rates on most mortgages insured by the FHA and VA, to a maximum of 2.5 per cent plus the average yield of long-term government bonds; authorized the President to revise other mortgage terms; permitted a veteran to draw on unused parts of his loan-guarantee entitlement for housing repairs. Standing, 141-68.

John C. Watts (D Ky.) -- Extend for five years, to March 1, 1959, a provision permitting waiver of certain qualifications for veterans applying for low-cost public housing. Voice.

Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- Provide a formula for federal-local cooperation in liquidation of public-housing projects when the local community decides to liquidate. Voice.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), as modified by substitute proposed by John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Require certification by beneficiaries of federal housing programs that they are not members of subversive organizations listed by the Attorney General. Voice.

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Require sellers of housing under federal programs to give purchasers warranties that the housing conforms to plans and specifications. Voice.

Richard Bolling (D Mo.) -- Delete section which would have waived, in certain cases, veterans preference rights for purchase of some permanent war housing. Standing, 118-56.

Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) -- Require preference in housing programs to old-age pensioners. Standing, 66-54. Amendments rejected. (April 2)

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Require that mortgages be based on the "lesser of either the appraised value or the estimated cost of" cooperative housing, rather than on "estimated value." Voice.

Multer -- Delete section repealing a law authorizing advance commitments by FHA on mortgages insured for cooperative housing for minority groups.

Rains -- Delete Title III -- which would reorganize the FNMA -- and continue FNMA operations as at present, increasing its funds authorization from \$3,650,000,000 to \$4,150,000,000. Standing, 91-105; tellers, 139-149.

Walter Rogers (D Tex.) -- Allow advance commitments (one-for-one) on mortgages in FNMA's liquidation portfolio. Standing, 79-89; tellers, 129-129. (The tellers vote was 129-128, but the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole voted "nay," creating a tie and defeating the amendment.)

Brent Spence (D Ky.), proposed substitute for amendment by William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Authorize new starts on 35,000 units of low-rent public housing annually in fiscal 1955 through 1958. Standing, 64-180.

Widnall -- Authorize fiscal 1955 commitments for 35,000 new units of public housing, with construction to start in fiscal 1956. Standing, 89-138; tellers, 72-164.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.), proposed substitute for amendment by O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) -- Authorize the President to establish ceilings on wage levels for occupants of low-rent public housing, considering such factors as size of family, cost of living, and local wage level. Voice.

Fisher -- Set the maximum wage level for admission to low-rent public housing at \$2,000, and for continued occupancy at \$2,300. Voice.

Spence -- Require that the Surgeon General exercise authority over health and sanitation in planning for urban development and public works under the section providing for federal assistance. Voice.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Increase authorizations for such aid from \$5 million to \$10 million for urban planning, and from \$10 million to \$20 million for public works planning. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), proposed substitute for amendment by Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Require consideration of minority needs in issuing mortgage insurance, and forbid discrimination and segregation. Voice.

Powell -- Forbid establishment of conditions for housing assistance on the basis of discrimination against minorities. Standing, 74-113.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Action. The House April 5 passed by unanimous consent and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7308) to place on a permanent basis the President's standby authority to act for civil defense in case of enemy attack.

Provisions. HR 7308 would repeal a section of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 which provides for expiration of his standby powers on June 30, 1954.

Background.

HR 7308 was reported favorably (H Rept. 1340) by the House Armed Services Committee March 10. It was approved by a subcommittee Feb. 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254.)

The provisions which would be extended empower the President or Congress to declare an emergency, the declaration authorizing the President to spend money for civil defense relief, aid, and other requirements. Congress may terminate the emergency.

THE ROLL CALL VOTES

There were five roll-call votes in Congress during the period April 2-8, four in the House, one in the Senate.

The Senate April 7 rejected (37-44) an amendment to the highway construction authorization bill which would have apportioned funds for the Interstate Highway System among the states according to a formula based on population, area and road mileage. (See story, page 449; vote chart, page 456.)

The House April 2 approved a housing bill (HR 7839) on a 353-36 vote, after rejecting an amendment (176-211) that sought to provide for 35,000 units of public housing in each of the fiscal years 1955 through 1958. (See story, Page 451, vote chart, Page 454.)

The House April 8 approved (377-10) a bill (HR 8649) legalizing the use of wire tapped information in federal courts. Adopted (221-166) was an amendment to require a federal court order approving the Attorney General's request for permission to tap phones. (See story, page 450; vote chart, page 454.)

MAIL FRAUD

Action. The House April 8 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 569) to give the Postmaster General greater powers to seize mail in fraud or indecency cases. Action was on voice vote.

Provisions. HR 569 would:

Permit the Postmaster General immediately to impound mail addressed to persons against whom proceedings have been filed for using the mails to defraud, or to transmit obscene, indecent or vile materials.

FARM LABOR FUNDS

Action. The Senate April 8 approved and sent to the President a measure (H J Res 461) appropriating \$478,000 for the Mexican farm labor program in fiscal 1954. The Senate agreed without objection to the conference report.

Background.

The House passed the measure March 11 with the \$478,000 appropriation. The Senate March 15 upped the amount to \$542,000. Conferees April 2 reported (H Rept. 1469) the resolution with the \$478,000 provision. The House adopted the conference report by voice vote April 5. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 351)

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Arthur Larson of Pennsylvania, Under-Secretary of Labor, April 5

Charles Sparks Thomas of California, Secretary of the Navy, April 6

Robert B. Anderson of Texas, Deputy Secretary of Defense, April 6

Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio, member, Subversive Activities Control Board, April 6.

House Votes: Housing, Wiretapping

15. **Housing: Redevelopment (HR 7839).** Omnibus measure to aid in the construction and repair of homes, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. **BOLLING (D Mo.)** motion to recommit bill with instructions to authorize 35,000 new housing starts annually in fiscal 1955 through 1958. Rejected, 176-211, April 2. (See story, p. 451.)
16. **Housing: Redevelopment (HR 7839).** Passage of bill. Passed, 353-36, April 2.
17. **Wiretapping (HR 8649).** Authorize the admission into federal courts evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted through the use of wire taps authorized by the Attorney General in national security investigations. **WILLIS (D La.)** amendment in the nature of a substitute to provide that such evidence gained prior to the passage of the bill may be admitted into federal courts, but the gathering of such evidence after passage must be authorized by federal court order as well as by the Attorney General. Agreed to, 221-166, April 8. (See story, p. 450.)

18. Wiretapping (HR 8549). Passage of bill. Passed 377-10, April 8.

		TOTAL				REPUBLICAN				DEMOCRAT																							
		YEAS	176	353	221	377	YEAS	48	189	32	197	YEAS	127	163	188	180																	
		NAYS	211	36	166	10	NAYS	150	9	166	1	NAYS	61	27	0	8																	
15 16 17 18		15 16 17 18				15 16 17 18				15 16 17 18				15 16 17 18																			
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)				Y Y N Y				2 Halleck (R)				Y Y N Y				12 McCormack (D)				Y Y Y Y											
3 Andrews (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadiak (R)				Y Y N Y				6 Harden (R)				Y Y N Y				9 Nicholson (R)				N Y N Y							
9 Battle (D)		?	?	?	?	2 Beely-Brown (R)				✓ ? Y Y				10 Harvey (R)				? ? N Y				11 O'Neill (D)				Y Y Y Y							
1 Boykin (D)		?	?	?	?	DELAWARE				1 Madden (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Philbin (D)				Y Y Y Y											
7 Elliott (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Warburton (R)				N Y N Y				8 Merrill (R)				N Y N Y				5 Rogers (R)				Y Y Y Y							
2 Grant (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				9 Wilson (R)				Y Y N Y				13 Wigglesworth (R)				Y Y N Y											
8 Jones (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett (D)				Y Y Y Y				IOWA				5 Cunningham (R)				N Y N Y				12 Bennett (R)				N Y N Y			
5 Rains (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Campbell (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Dooliver (R)				N Y N Y				8 Bentley (R)				X ? X ?							
4 Roberts (D)		?	?	?	?	7 Haley (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Gross (R)				N Y Y Y				10 Cederberg (R)				N Y N Y							
6 Seiden (D)		N	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong (D)				N Y Y Y				8 Hooven (R)				N Y N Y				6 Clardy (R)				X ? N Y							
ARIZONA		2 Patten (D)				✓ ? Y Y				8 Matthews (D)				N Y Y Y				7 Jensen (R)				? ? N Y				18 Dondoro (R)				N Y N Y			
1 Rhodes (R)		N	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers (D)				N Y Y Y				4 LeCompte (R)				N Y N Y				5 Ford (R)				N Y N Y							
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Martin (R)				N Y N Y				4 Hoffman (R)				N Y N Y				N Y N Y							
1 Gathings (D)		N	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				2 Talle (R)				N Y N Y				11 Knox (R)				N Y N Y				N Y N Y							
4 Harris (D)		N	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown (D)				Y Y Y Y				KANSAS				2 Meader (R)				N Y Y Y				N Y Y Y							
5 Hays (D)		✓	?	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 George (R)				N Y N Y				3 Shafer (R)				N Y N Y							
2 Mills (D)		X	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher (D)				Y Y Y Y				5 Hope (R)				N Y N Y				9 Thompson (R)				N Y N Y							
6 Norrell (D)		N	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)				N Y Y Y				1 Miller (D)				Y Y Y Y				7 Wolcott (R)				N Y X Y							
3 Trimble (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Forrester (D)				Y Y Y Y				4 Rees (R)				N Y N Y				Detroit—Wayne County											
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)				Y Y Y Y				2 Scrivner (R)				N Y N Y				15 Dingell (D)				?				?							
7 Allen (R)		N	Y	N	Y	7 Lanham (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Smith (R)				N Y N Y				16 Lesinski (D)				Y Y Y Y							
13 Bramblett (R)		X	?	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)				✓ ? Y Y				KENTUCKY				4 Chelf (D)				Y Y Y Y				17 Oakman (R)				N Y N Y			
6 Condon (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)				Y Y Y Y				8 Golden (R)				Y Y Y Y				13 O'Brien (D)				Y Y Y Y							
2 Engle (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)				N Y Y Y				1 Gregory (D)				Y Y Y Y				14 Rabaut (D)				Y Y Y Y							
10 Gubser (R)		N	Y	N	Y	IDAHO				2 Budge (R)				N Y N Y				7 Perkins (D)				Y Y Y Y				MINNESOTA							
14 Hagen (D)		?	Y	Y	Y	1 Pfost (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Robison (R)				✓ ? Y Y				7 Andersen (R)				N Y N Y							
12 Hunter (R)		N	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS				16 Allen (R)				N Y ? ?				5 Spence (D)				Y Y ? ?				1 Anarens (R)				N Y N Y			
11 Johnson (R)		N	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)				N Y N Y				2 Walts (D)				Y Y Y Y				8 Blatnik (D)				Y Y Y Y							
4 Maillard (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)				N Y N Y				2 Natcher (D)				Y Y Y Y				9 Hagen (R)				N Y Y Y							
8 Miller (D)		✓	?	?	?	19 Cherfield (R)				?				?				?				?				?							
3 Moss (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Brooks (D)				N Y Y Y				6 Marshall (D)				Y Y Y Y							
29 Phillips (R)		N	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)				N Y N Y				1 Hebert (D)				N Y Y Y				4 McCarthy (D)				Y Y Y Y							
1 Scudder (R)		N	Y	Y	Y	24 Price (D)				Y Y Y Y				8 Long (D)				Y Y Y Y				2 O'Hara (R)				N Y N Y							
5 Shelley (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Reed (R)				N Y X ?				6 Morrison (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Wier (D)				? ? Y N							
27 Sheppard (D)		✓	?	Y	Y	20 Simpson (R)				N Y Y Y				5 Passman (D)				N Y Y Y				1 Abernethy (D)				N Y Y Y							
28 Utt (R)		N	Y	N	Y	22 Springer (R)				Y Y N Y				7 Thompson (D)				N Y Y Y				6 Colmer (D)				N Y Y ✓							
30 Wilson (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	18 Velde (R)				N Y X ?				3 Willis (D)				N Y Y Y				3 Smith (D)				N Y Y Y							
9 Younger (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	23 Vursell (R)				? ? N Y				LOUISIANA				2 Bogs (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Marshall (D)				Y Y Y Y			
Los Angeles County		23 Doyle (D)				Y Y Y Y				4 Williams (D)				N Y Y Y				3 McIntire (R)				X ? ? ?				5 Winstead (D)				N Y Y Y			
21 Hiestand (R)		N	Y	N	Y	MAINE				1 Hale (R)				X ? N Y				2 Nelson (R)				X ? N Y				MISSISSIPPI							
25 Hillings (R)		N	Y	N	Y	3 Busbey (R)				N Y N Y				MARYLAND				2 Devereux (R)				N Y N Y				9 Cannon (D)				Y Y Y Y			
20 Hinshaw (R)		N	Y	N	Y	13 Church (R)				Y Y Y Y				4 Fallon (D)				N Y Y Y				8 Carnahan (D)				Y Y Y Y							
19 Holfield (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)				Y Y Y ?				7 Friedel (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Cole (R)				N Y N Y							
22 Holt (R)		N	Y	N	Y	8 Gordon (D)				N Y Y ✓				3 Garmatz (D)				Y Y Y Y				2 Curtis (R)				N Y X N							
18 Hosmer (R)		N	Y	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)				N Y Y ?				6 Hyde (R)				N Y N Y				4 Hilleison (R)				N Y N Y							
16 Jackson (R)		N	Y	N	Y	12 Jonas (R)				N Y Y Y				1 Miller (R)				N Y N Y				10 Jones (D)				N Y Y Y							
17 King (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)				2 ? Y Y				5 Small (R)				N Y N Y				1 Karsten (D)				Y Y Y Y							
15 McDonough (R)		N	Y	N	Y	4 McVey (R)				N Y N Y				MASSACHUSETTS				6 Bates (R)				N Y N Y				7 Short (R)				N Y N Y			
24 Lipscomb (R)		N	Y	N	Y	6 O'Brien (D)				Y Y Y ✓				2 Boland (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Sullivan (D)				Y Y Y Y							
26 Yorty (D)		?	?	?	?	2 O'Hara (D)				Y Y Y Y				10 Curtis (R)				Y Y Y Y				MONTANA				2 D'Ewart (R)				N Y Y ?			
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)				N Y Y Y				14 Martin (R)				-				-				-				1 Metcalf (D)				Y Y Y Y			
4 Aspinall (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)				Y Y Y Y				4 Donohue (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Harrison (R)				N Y N Y							
3 Chenoweth (R)		N	Y	N	Y	7 Bowler (D)				Y Y Y ?				8 Goodwin (R)				Y Y N Y															
2 Hill (R)		N	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				4 Adair (R)				N Y N Y				1 Heselton (R)				Y Y N Y											
1 Rogers (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)				N Y N Y				2 Lane (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Curtis (R)				N Y N Y							
CONNECTICUT		3 Creteilla (R)				Y Y Y Y				7 Bray (R)				N Y N Y				14 Martin (R)				-				-				-			
1 Dodd (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)				Y Y N Y																							
4 Morano (R)		Y	Y	N	Y	3 Crumacker (R)				N Y N Y																							

*CQ was told by the office of Rep. Gordon (D Ill.)--officially recorded both as voting "Yea" and having a general pair on passage of HR 8649--that Gordon was not in Washington and is correctly recorded as having a general pair.

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

DECLARED STANDS

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker -- eligible but usually does not vote.)

	15	16	17	18		15	16	17	18		15	16	17	18		15	16	17	18
2 Hruska (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	Y	Y				
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	N	11 Bonin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gentry (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	N	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Latham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 Bush (R)	N	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	N	10 Carrigg (R)	N	Y	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Powell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	X	?	?	?
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Ray (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	N	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	?	?
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	X	?	?	?
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	?	?
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	?	?	7 James (R)	?	?	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	Y	N
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Kelley (D)	?	?	Y	N	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	X	?	?	?
9 Osmer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	?	?	26 Morgan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	UTAH				
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)	?	?	?	?	16 Mumba (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jonas (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnal (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT				
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Simpson (R)	?	?	N	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA				
AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Abbutt (D)	N	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	X	?	?	?	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	?	?	10 Broyhill (R)	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia					3 Gary (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker (R)	X	?	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	Y
37 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y	23 Bender (R)	?	?	?	?	3 Byrne (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble (R)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Grahahan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	N	N	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y
32 Kearney (R)	N	Y	?	?	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck (D)	N	N	Y	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND					9 Wampler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	N	?	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON				
40 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	?	?	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	?	?	?	?	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	?	?	2 Westland (R)	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	X	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA				
36 Taber (R)	N	Y	N	?	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	?	?	?	?	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Scherer (R)	N	Y	X	?	TENNESSEE					1 Moilohan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Neal (R)	N	Y	N	Y
New York City					12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stagers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	N	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	X	?	X	?	9 Davis (D)	?	?	?	?	WISCONSIN				
24 Buckley (D)	Y	N	?	?	OKLAHOMA					4 Evins (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	N	Y	N	Y
11 Celler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	Y
17 Couder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Belcher (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	X	?	7 Laird (R)	N	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	TEXAS					1 Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y
22 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	OREGON					15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino (R)	?	?	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Heller (D)	Y	N	?	?	2 Coon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	N	Y	AL Dies (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	WYOMING				
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	?	?	7 Dowdy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	Y

Senate Vote: Highway Construction

16. Highway Construction (S 3184). Authorize more than \$1 billion annually in federal highway aid for fiscal 1956 and 1957, and an additional \$10 million for defense access highways. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) amendment to maintain the existing formula on distribution of funds to states for the interstate highway system rather than the new formula favoring heavily populated states. Rejected, 37-44, April 7. (See story, page 449.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	16	REPUBLICANS	16	DEMOCRATS	16
YEAS	37	YEAS	13	YEAS	23
NAYS	44	NAYS	29	NAYS	15

	16		16		16		16
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hill (D)	Y	Gillette (D)	Y	Butler (R)	N	Green (D)	N
Sparkman (D)	✓	Hickenlooper (R)	N	Griswold (R)	N	Pastore (D)	N
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Goldwater (R)	Y	Carlson (R)	N	Malone (R)	Y	Johnston (D)	Y
Hayden (D)	N	Schoeppel (R)	N	McCarran (D)	Y	Maybank (D)	Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fulbright (D)	Y	Clements (D)	Y	Bridges (R)	?	Case (R)	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Cooper (R)	N	Upton (R)	N	Mundt (R)	N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Knowland (R)	N	Ellender (D)	N	Hendrickson (R)	N	Gore (D)	X
Kuchel (R)	N	Long (D)	N	Smith (R)	X	Kefauver (D)	N
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS	
Johnson (D)	Y	Payne (R)	N	Anderson (D)	Y	Daniel (D)	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Smith (R)	N	Chavez (D)	✓	Johnson (D)	Y
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH	
Bush (R)	N	Beall (R)	N	Ives (R)	N	Bennett (R)	Y
Purtell (R)	N	Butler (R)	X	Lehman (D)	N	Watkins (R)	Y
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Frear (D)	N	Kennedy (D)	N	Hoey (D)	N	Aiken (R)	N
Williams (R)	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	Lennon (D)	?	Flanders (R)	N
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Holland (D)	N	Ferguson (R)	X	Langer (R)	Y	Byrd (D)	N
Smathers (D)	X	Potter (R)	N	Young (R)	Y	Robertson (D)	?
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON	
George (D)	?	Humphrey (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Jackson (D)	Y
Russell (D)	Y	Thye (R)	Y	Burke (D)	N	Magnuson (D)	✓
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Dworshak (R)	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	Kerr (D)	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Monroney (D)	✓	Neely (D)	N
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN	
Dirksen (R)	N	Hennings (D)	Y	Cordon (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	?
Douglas (D)	N	Symington (D)	✓	Morse (I)	Y	Wiley (R)	Y
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Capehart (R)	N	Mansfield (D)	Y	Duff (R)	N	Barrett (R)	Y
Jenner (R)	N	Murray (D)	Y	Martin (R)	N	Hunt (D)	Y



committee roundup

(APRIL 2-8)

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Action

ARMY-McCARTHY

Committee. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Senate Government Operations.

Action. Accepted (April 6) the resignation of Samuel P. Sears, Boston attorney hired April 1 as special counsel for hearing on Army charges that Chairman **Joseph R. McCarthy** (R Wis.) and counsel Roy M. Cohn sought special treatment for former Subcommittee consultant Pvt. G. David Schine. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 389, 426.)

Appointed (April 7) Ray H. Jenkins, 57, Knoxville, Tenn., trial lawyer as special counsel, replacing Sears. Jenkins said he was a "middle of the road Taft Republican." (In 1939, Jenkins was a GOP Second District convention candidate for a special election to Congress. Former Rep. John Jennings, Jr. (R) received the nomination and was elected, serving until 1950, when he was defeated in the primary by Rep. Howard H. Baker (R).)

Background. Sears' appointment became the subject of controversy April 1 after reports that he had made pro-McCarthy statements. The Subcommittee met April 6 to talk to Sears. Sears said he was satisfied he could be impartial, but added, the test was "whether I am believed to be unbiased."

PROBE REJECTED

Committee. Senate Armed Services.

Action. Rejected (1-7) a proposal by **Estes Kefauver** (D Tenn.) that the Committee launch its own probe of the Army-McCarthy controversy.

TAFT-HARTLEY

Committee. House Education and Labor.

Action. Voted on several proposed changes in the (Taft-Hartley) Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. (For previous action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 425.)

Provisions Acted On.

Adopted (16-8) a proposal to delete from the Act provisions dealing with the 80-day "cooling off" period (April 1)

Rejected (11-17) a motion that no strike vote be required (April 2)

Rejected (5-22) a proposal that employees be required to vote on employer's final offer before a strike could begin (April 2)

Adopted (16-8) a proposal that a strike cannot be lawful unless voted by a majority of employees within 10 days preceding the strike. The vote would be supervised by the federal government. (April 5)

Rejected (7-20) a provision to repeal "all references to injunctions." (April 6)

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Action. Appointed Courtney E. Owens as acting chief investigator. Chairman **Harold H. Velde** (R Ill.) described Owens as "highly qualified."

Background.

Owens replaced Louis J. Russell, ousted Jan. 14 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 74, 94, 131.) Owens has been with the Committee since 1948. He joined the staff as an investigator.

FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

Committee. Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

Action. Reported April 6 S 2665, to provide some 2,250,000 Federal civil service employees with more benefits and privileges. (S Rept. 1190)

Provisions. As it was sent to the Senate, the bill would:

Give pay raises to some 47,000 custodians, protective workers and craftsmen

Add 300 grades in the \$12,000 to \$14,800 a year job class

Allocate \$100 to all uniformed employees such as mailmen to buy their working clothes

Provide overtime pay at time-and-a-half for employees making up to \$5,810 a year.

Background. The Senate group held hearings on the bill in February. (CQ Weekly Report p. 256.)

SUGAR AGREEMENT

Committee. Senate Foreign Relations.

Action. Reported (Exec. Rept. 4, 83rd Congress, 2nd session) favorably, with Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) dissenting, the International Sugar Agreement (Exec. B, 83rd Congress, 2nd session). (April 6)

Provisions. The agreement, effective for five years from Jan. 1, 1954, would: be administered by an International Sugar Council; seek to increase sugar consumption, and stabilize world sugar prices between 3.25 and 4.35 cents a pound; and assign basic export quotas, subject to adjustment, to each exporting nation.

Reports, Recommendations

ASIA POLICY

Committee. Special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, chaired by Rep. **Leroy Johnson** (R Calif.).

Action. Issued a report (April 8) on the subcommittee's 1953 worldwide inspection trip.

Findings.

The Soviet Union "has bombing aircraft capable of striking anywhere in the United States" and is moving them to Siberian fields.

The U.S. will soon be forced to decide whether the forces of Nationalist China should be used for offensive purposes.

Recommendations.

France should give the U.S. a bigger advisory role in the Indo-China war.

France cannot win in Indo-China without training more Vietnamese forces and the U.S. could make "valuable contributions...in a training and advisory capacity."

Hearings

FOREIGN POLICY

Committee. House Foreign Affairs.

Began Hearings April 5 on U.S. operations overseas. Acting Chairman John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said the hearings, slated to last for two weeks, would be a full-dress review of U.S. foreign policy.

Testimony.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said that Chinese Communists are "coming awfully close" in French Indo-China to the direct aggression he had said might produce "massive retaliation." (April 5)

The Secretary also said:

The U.S. had made no commitments to send American troops to Indo-China.

Development of the hydrogen bomb made the allied system of global collective security "more essential than ever."

The U.S. had mutual defense assistance treaties with Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines, all of whom would be threatened by Communist control of Southeast Asia.

Congress would be asked to authorize about \$1.2 billion in military and economic assistance to Indo-China in fiscal 1955, as much as was voted in fiscal 1954.

The U.S.-Spanish military aid agreement represents an "addition to our overall security."

It is important to give about \$85 million to India, even though her foreign policy is different from ours, because they are "carrying on a notable experiment in free government."

The U.S. would give military supplies to Pakistan, despite objections from India, because Pakistan has joined with Turkey in a Middle East defense pact.

The "principal help" given to Latin America would be through private enterprise. But it should be supplemented by government, technical aid programs designed to lift living standards.

Harold E. Stassen, Director, Foreign Operations Administration, outlined proposed requests for about \$3.5 billion in foreign aid in fiscal 1955. (April 6)

Stassen said this compared with approximately \$4.7 billion appropriated in fiscal 1954, and about \$6 billion voted for fiscal 1953.

Total aid for Europe was set by Stassen at \$948 million for fiscal 1955, compared to \$2.3 billion for the current fiscal year. A total of \$1.8 billion would be earmarked for all kinds of assistance -- military and economic -- for the Far East and Pacific areas. (It is more than half of the foreign aid budget and an increase of about \$200 million over the current year's appropriation.)

Stassen cited an exchange of Norwegian fish for Russian manganese as an example of the kind of East-West trade the U.S. may encourage. He reiterated his belief that there will be no "letting down of bars" on goods deemed strategic in a military sense.

TAX REVISION BILL

Committee. Senate Finance.

Began hearings April 7 on HR 8300, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Provisions. As passed by the House March 18 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 349) the tax revision bill would revise many of the nation's tax laws, provide \$1,397,000,000 in tax relief for business and individuals in fiscal 1955, and extend for one year the maximum 52 per cent tax rate on corporation income.

The corporation tax rate was scheduled to drop to 47 per cent on April 1, 1954, but corporations have been put on notice of the probable passage of the amendment in the pending bill to extend the higher rate. The amendment would make the extension retroactive to April 1, 1954. (Corporations will not file their tax returns until after the end of the year.)

(For more details on provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 321-2.)

Hearings.

April 7 Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey was the lead-off witness. He said the Administration was opposed to boosting the personal income tax exemption. (Democrats have suggested raising the exemption by \$100, \$200, or \$400.) Humphrey said when the time was right for cutting income taxes, it should be done by reducing the tax rate, not by hiking the tax exemption.

Humphrey said early action on the bill was "imperative," that the measure would have a "tremendously helpful effect upon the economy." He said the bill would bring tax cuts already effected or in prospect this year to \$7.4 billion. He added that cuts in taxes on dividend income will "encourage the investment of savings so that business can expand and create more jobs."

Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (R Me.) and Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) proposed allowing all working mothers, regardless of whether or not their husbands also work, to deduct from taxable income up to \$600 a year spent for hiring someone to care for their children under 14 years of age. Humphrey said the Treasury was opposed to such a plan. The Kerr-Smith plan would cut revenues \$85 million annually.

April 8. Charles C. MacLean, Jr., a member of the taxation committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, proposed that the whole revised section on corporate distributions and readjustments be eliminated from the pending tax bill so that a further study could be made of these complex matters.

Thomas N. Tarleau, chairman of the taxation section of the American Bar Association, suggested at least postponement of the effective dates of the bill's sections on corporate distributions and on partnerships.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee. House Ways and Means.

Continued Hearings. April 2, 5, 6, 7 on HR 7199 to increase Old Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits, coverage and taxes. (For prior hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 427.)

Testimony.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said that provision to increase benefits by \$5 a month for a single person and up to \$35.25 a month for a retired couple would be an "important and constructive step" in helping the nation's aged. Mrs. Hobby said today's benefits, ranging from \$25-\$85 a month, were "too low, under today's conditions." (April 2)

Roswell Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, opposed a plan that would pay benefits to all the aged, whether or not they were covered by the system. Perkins said that under the Administration program, eventually all but one or two per cent of the people over 65 would be eligible for retirement benefits. (April 5)

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, in a letter to Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), endorsed the Administration program, supported proposals to extend coverage to more than three million farm workers, and about 7.5 million others not now covered. (April 5)

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame of Wharton, Tex., speaking for the American Medical Association, opposed proposals to help disabled workers keep up social security payments. He also opposed a plan to bring doctors under the system. Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), said a poll of doctors in his own Essex County showed they wanted coverage 6-1. Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) said many doctors have come to him, asking that they be included. (April 6)

Dr. Anna Tulman Rand, Physicians Forum, New York, said a poll of rank and file doctors would favor inclusion "overwhelmingly." (April 6)

Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) said 89 per cent of the farmers in his District were in favor of social security coverage for themselves. (April 7)

George A. Huggins of Philadelphia, actuary for the Church Pensions Conference, representing most Protestant churches, said that benefits, on a voluntary basis, should be extended to cover approximately 250,000 ministers. (April 7)

HEALTH INSURANCE

Committee. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Continued Hearings April 5 on HR 8356, to establish a government program of reinsurance for private health and hospitalization plans. (For detailed provisions and prior proceedings, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 391, 428.)

Testimony.

Dr. David B. Allman, of Atlantic City, N.J., representing the American Medical Association opposed the measure as the "opening wedge toward socialized medicine."

ARMED SERVICES SECURITY

Committee. Senate Armed Services Committee.
Hearing on security procedures within the armed services (April 8).

Testimony.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson announced a revised security program designed to provide uniform standards for the Army, Navy and Air Force "to clean out and keep out" persons deemed security risks.

The revised program, Wilson said, would: Keep known Communists from being inducted and keep

inductees with questionable loyalty on non-sensitive assignments pending completion of "a thorough investigation."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) told Wilson that it was a "drastic thing for a person to be cut off as a subversive" and asked him if the right of counsel would be guaranteed during the investigation.

Wilson said individuals would have the right of counsel and all decisions to separate a security risk would be funneled through at least three separate boards and the office of the secretary of the service concerned.

COFFEE PRICES

Committee. Special Subcommittee to Investigate Coffee Prices of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Continued hearings April 5 and 6 on the rising cost of coffee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 362.)

Testimony.

April 5. John K. Evans, general manager of the Maxwell House Coffee Division of General Foods Corp., said there would be no decline in coffee prices until considerably more production was available in the coffee tree countries--and this would take years, he said.

April 6. Overall operations and pricing practices of their companies were explained by chain grocery officials.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Committee. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.
Resumed hearings April 6 on Communists in government.

Testimony.

On Harry Dexter White (April 6):

Jonathan Mitchell, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., a free lance writer, said the late Harry Dexter White, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, flew into "a towering rage" when Mitchell criticized a book the witness described as "a eulogy of communism."

Mitchell said he lunched with White in August, 1945, in a Treasury Department dining room and they discussed the English economist, Harold J. Laski, and his book, "Faith, Reason and Civilization." Mitchell said the book held that capitalism and Christianity were outmoded, but that "happily the Russians had worked out a new faith which would replace" them.

The witness said White called it "the most profound book written in our lifetime."

On reported destruction of certain Navy files on Communist Activities. (April 7)

John J. Wendt of Brooklyn testified that as a yeoman in the Navy in 1942 he was assigned to the third naval district intelligence office where a file of "around 100,000" cards on Communist activities, mainly in the New York area, was built up. He said he found the files "were missing" about June, 1944, and he didn't know what happened to them.

William J. O'Hara, a New York lawyer, said he had been assigned to the same naval intelligence unit in 1942, and that "we built up extensive files" on suspected Communists. He said a Navy officer, in civilian clothes, penetrated "high up" in the Communist Party, and gave the unit information that was "one thousand per cent reliable."

O'Hara testified he was sent overseas, and when he returned in 1945, "all the files were missing." But he

added, "we sent the information as fast as we received it to the FBI; we worked hand in hand with the FBI."

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' PAY

Committee. House Post Office and Civil Service.

Continued hearings on proposals to increase salaries of postal employees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 430.)

Testimony.

April 6. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, testifying in favor of the Post Office Department's proposed postal pay increase through reclassification, said the pay increase proposals of the postal employee organizations were "nothing less than an all-out raid on the United States Treasury."

April 7. The Committee, in closed session voted not to act on a pay increase bill for postal employees until it had completed consideration of pay increases for all classified government workers.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Committee. Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee of the House Judiciary.

Continued hearings April 5, 7 on measures (HR 226, 3398, 5941, 6877, 6943, 7337, 7405, 7894, 7980, 8326 and 8363) to outlaw the Communist party. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 358.)

Testimony.

April 5. Norman Thomas, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, said legislating "to outlaw the Communist Party, however objectionable its (the Party's) program may seem to the majority, is to deny a basic democratic principle and invite subversion and ultimately violent action."

Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said Communism has the "mind of a world killer" and should no longer enjoy privileges accorded American political parties.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) agreed with McCormack that the Communist Party should be outlawed.

April 7. Justice Michael A. Musmanno of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court said the Communist Party "has no place in this land of God, of law, of decency and respect for one's fellow man." He said the Communist Party was not a political party but was an "extension of the Soviet foreign office."

Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party, said outlawing of the Party "would pulverize our constitutional liberties" and "would open the jail doors for literally tens of thousands of Americans."

TITANIUM NEEDS

Committee. Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Economics Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Continued hearings April 7 on "the present supply and future requirements for titanium for defense purposes."

Testimony.

Director Arthur S. Flemming of the Office of Defense Mobilization testified that any statement that there was a surplus of titanium production was "unrealistic." He said an ODM advisory board has agreed to recommend approval of 19,000 tons a year of additional titanium production.

FARM PROGRAM (SENATE)

Committee. Senate Agriculture.

Continued hearings on S 3052, to carry out most of the Administration's farm plans (CQ Weekly Report, p. 429).

Testimony.

April 2. On potatoes:

John J. Edmunds, Bridgewater, Maine favored 90 per cent of parity support, with acreage controls, and L. M. Hardison, Richford, N. Y., favored flexible supports.

The head of the Soil Bank Association, Melvin P. Gehlbach, urged that farmers be given incentive payments to rotate soil-depleting crops with soil-building crops.

Clarence B. Franklin, Belmont, N.Y., proposed that the government lease farm land to take it out of production.

April 5. Opposition to the Administration's plan for including in marketing agreement and orders fruits and vegetables used in canning or freezing came from eight representatives of the National Canners Association and John Fox for the National Association of Frozen Food Packers.

P. O. Wilson of the National Live Stock Producers Association supported a flexible price-support program.

April 6. Representing cotton growers in Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana, J. R. Flautt of the Mississippi Delta Council asked for continued 90 per cent supports at least through 1956, with authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to put marketing quotas on any supported commodity in oversupply.

April 7. On wheat supports, the following urged continuation of 90 per cent support until a suitable two-price level could be devised:

Kenneth Kendrick, president, Floyd Root, and Carroll Boyd, vice presidents of the National Association of Wheat Growers; Jack Smith, Oregon Wheat League; and R. L. Patterson, Kansas Association of Wheat Growers.

Roy Hendrickson of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives presented a statement by president M. W. Thatcher criticizing the Administration's farm program. Thatcher urged continuation of the present support program for at least two years.

FARM PROGRAM (HOUSE)

Committee. House Agriculture.

Continued hearings on a long-range farm program (CQ Weekly Report, p. 428).

Testimony.

April 2. J. F. Hannay, a Dallas, Tex. cotton shipper, testified against fixed price supports.

J. T. Sanders of the National Grange described his organization's proposed two-price system for export crops.

April 6. On dairy supports:

Otie D. Reed of the National Creameries Association suggested that a rollback program reducing the cost of butter to 50 cents might get rid of most of the butter surplus. But it could cost the taxpayers a \$750 million loss, he said.

Burroughs Marshall, representing milk producers in 14 New York counties said reduction of dairy supports to 75 per cent of parity would not assure an adequate milk supply and would cost his group of dairymen over \$8 million.

E. W. Gaumnitz of the National Cheese Institute proposed a one-year authorization for the disposal of surplus stocks at reduced prices to consumers.

April 7. Former Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.) and Murray Lincoln, both of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., proposed that co-ops be permitted to barter directly with other countries, to get around the dollar-shortage abroad.

A plan for government support of apple-growers in which half of any unsold stock would be bought up if the farm price fell below 60 per cent of parity, was presented by L. A. Putnam of the Apple Growers Association of Western New York and Carroll R. Miller of the Appalachian Apple Service, representing growers in Virginia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

April 8. Opposition to a flexible price support program as "drastically upsetting the economy of our nation without any saving to the consuming public" was expressed by H. L. Wingate, president of the Georgia Farm Bureau.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.
Hearing. April 7 and 8 in Albany, N.Y., on communism.

Testimony.

John Edward Marqusee, 34-year old Cornell University graduate, said there was a Communist cell at Cornell between 1948 and 1951. Marqusee named 21 persons he said he knew as Party members when he was a member, in 1948. (April 7)

John Patrick Charles identified 121 persons he said he knew as Communists in Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Syracuse in the period 1946-1950. Three of these persons were called to testify immediately, and invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions of alleged Communist affiliation. They were identified as: Michael Dworkin, Albany, I. Nathan Sidman, Troy and Joseph Crago, East Greenbush (an Albany suburb.) (April 7)

Emanuel Ross Richardson, former Cornell law student, said he knew one faculty member was a Communist in 1953, but that he never learned his name. Richardson said he was a Party member and an informer for the FBI from 1951-1953. (April 8)

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Committee. Health Subcommittee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

Hearings. On President Eisenhower's recommendations to expand vocational rehabilitation, April 6-8. (For Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 202.)

Testimony (April 6).

Miss Jayne Shover, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, said no state or Territory has the facilities it needs to rehabilitate all the maimed and injured.

Mrs. Vivian Shepherd, Kansas City Rehabilitation Institute, said there was a large backlog of persons in Missouri who were waiting for vocational rehabilitation.

Francis J. Cummings, Delaware Commission for the Blind, and American Association of Workers for the Blind, asked that 20 per cent of whatever money Congress appropriates for non-profit rehabilitation centers be earmarked for the blind.

EDUCATION

Committee. Education Subcommittee, Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

Began Hearings April 2 on S 2723, to sponsor a nation-wide educational conference, S 2724, to create an advisory committee on education and S 2856, to authorize federal-state cooperative research in education. The measures had been requested by President Eisenhower. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 203.)

Testimony (April 2).

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said the three measures would bring about "greater citizen action to meet educational challenges."

William G. Carr, executive secretary, National Education Association said:

"No conference can keep another million children from entering our schools each year for the next five... or create additional trained teachers to whom we may entrust their care or build the classrooms we need to house our children."

Carr added that more than a year had passed since the President declared in his 1953 State of the Union message: "Our school system demands prompt, effective help."

Selma M. Borchardt, vice president, American Federation of Teachers (AFL) said that "no conference is needed to tell us that we shall need 715,000 new classrooms by 1960."

NATURAL GAS

Committee. Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Continued hearings April 2 on a measure (S 525) to amend the Natural Gas Act with respect to eminent domain for storage of natural gas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 202.)

Testimony.

Against S 525 unless amended to protect the health and safety of miners -- Ed D. Schorr, attorney of Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Jamison, Jamison Coal & Coke Company, Greensburg, Pa.; J. W. Woerner, a consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. D. Broeker, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pittsburgh; Charles Ferguson, United Mine Workers of America; Charles Tillson, Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh; Frank King, department of mines, state of West Virginia; Julian D. Conover, American Mining Congress, Washington, D. C.; M. H. Forrester, Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company; Joseph E. Moody, Southern Coal Producers Association, Washington, D.C., and R. L. Wilhelm, a consulting engineer of Ohio.

For S 525 with a proposed amendment -- J. French Robinson, Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Inc.

UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT

Committee. Special Joint Subcommittee of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and the Judiciary.

Began Hearings. April 7 on a universal copyright.

Testimony.

April 7. Among these testifying were Carl F. Oechle, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs, Jennings Bailey, Jr., representing the American Bar Association, John Schulman, speaking for the Authors' League of America, and O. R. Strackbein, of the International Printing Trades Association.

April 8. Authors Carl Sandburg, Herman Wouk, J. Frank Dobie, and Christopher LaFarge testified in support of U.S. adoption of a universal copyright law, instead of the present law which gives copyright protection only to books printed and bound in the U.S.

LaFarge said "the right of protection is frightfully important" to authors, and added, "I think all authors are very indignant." Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said he thought newspapermen and other writers were always indignant.

"OVERLAPPING" OF MSTs

Committee. Special Subcommittee on Military Sea Transportation Service of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Hearings. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks April 7 testified that Congress should get all the facts and then confer with Administration officials on what to do about overlapping activities of the Military Sea Transportation Service and private shipping companies.

Appropriations

AGRICULTURE DEPT. OUSTERS

Subject. The House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Agriculture Department April 6 released a transcript of testimony given in closed sessions on the Agriculture budget for fiscal 1955.

Testimony.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ralph S. Roberts said 74 Department employees had been separated for security reasons, and that one of them was a Communist. He added that 41 resigned before a final decision was reached on their cases.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) said he heard some "folks may have resigned because the Department was investigating whether they went to the Jefferson-Jackson day dinner." Roberts told Whitten that employees who attend Democratic fund-raising dinners are not regarded as security violators.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Subject. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices April 7 began hearings on the House-passed Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 8583) for fiscal 1955.

Testimony.

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission urged approval of the full AEC request of \$1,342,000,000, instead of the \$1,189,960,700 voted by the House. Strauss said the President's budget called for "greatly increased production of thermonuclear weapons." He asked the Senate to restore the \$3.1 million for atomic research which the House had cut from the bill.

Background.

The House passed the Independent Offices money bill March 31 with \$5,566,118,763 in appropriations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 418)

REPORT ON REPORTING

Subject. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, April 5 made public a study by the Committee staff on the Foreign Reporting Service of the State Department. The Service is used by many departments.

Report. The staff members reported that "the present system of foreign reporting gives every appearance of being cumbersome, expensive and of uncertain effectiveness," and they proposed a study into the cost of the service, and "the value of such information, if any."

The staff said the Agriculture Department complained the reporting service was too slow to be of any help in disposal of farm surpluses abroad.

UNFROZEN FUNDS

Subject. Aides of Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said April 2 the Senate Appropriations Committee had acted to release \$2,349,546 in "frozen" funds for use in construction of Table Rock Dam and Reservoir on the White River in Missouri. The money was held up pending a review of the project by Army engineers, who recently submitted a favorable report.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) told a reporter April 2 that he had "consulted with the Army engineers, and they will be ready to let a construction contract by June if Congress will vote an additional \$3 million for the project."

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said April 2 the Senate Appropriations Committee had given "final clearance for spending \$40 million on the first phase of the Spanish air base program."

DEPARTMENTAL FUNDS

Subject. The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the State-Justice-Commerce Departments continued hearings on the House-passed bill (HR 8067) which carries fiscal 1955 funds for the three Departments. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 396)

Testimony.

April 6. Dr. Robert Watson of the U.S. Patent Office said his agency's request for \$11 million would be "usefully employed." He said the rate of inventing has increased, and "inventors are coming up with more complex inventions."

April 7. Civil Aeronautics Administrator F. B. Lee urged restoration of \$100,000 denied by the House for federal airports in Alaska. He said if the money wasn't provided, the airports wouldn't have adequate 24-hour-a-day fire and crash protection.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said Guatemala's "practically Communist government" has a "scenic highway" built partly with U.S. funds.



(MARCH 31-APRIL 6)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

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Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res. or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 1456. Authorize Gorgas Memorial Institute to accept funds from Latin American Governments for its maintenance. HILL (D Ala.) Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 18, 1953. House Foreign Affairs reported March 18, 1954. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- S 2405. Provide for exchange of quarantine station, Marcus Hook, Pa. MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Public Works reported Feb. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 2. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- S J Res 143. Designate April 9, 1954 as Bataan Day. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate adopted March 31. House adopted April 1.
- HR 1529. Provide for development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House amended on consent calendar March 2, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1954. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 1558. Authorize the appointment of deputy commissioners in Alaska by judges of districts courts. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 7, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1954. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 2747. Amend the U.S. Code entitled "Copyrights" re day for taking action when the last day for taking such action falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 30. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Judiciary reported March 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 3306. Make provisions relating to reservation of mineral rights in land patented under non-mineral-land laws. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 30, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar Jan. 18, 1954. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.

- HR 4024. Change the name of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. ABBITT (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 9. Passed House on consent calendar July 20, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1954. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 4984. Remove the limitations placed upon certain land conveyed in 1946 to the city of Miles City, Mont. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House Feb. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 5529. Reserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 7. Passed House on consent calendar Jan. 18. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 6434. Amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards. HALE (R Maine). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 9, 1954. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 6702. Authorize care and treatment at facilities of Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by U.S. District Court for D.C. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported, amended, August 1. Passed House under unanimous consent, August 1, 1953. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 9, 1954. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 49. Grant statehood to Hawaii on an equal basis with the other states. CORDON (R Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 27. Senate substituted amended text. Providing for Alaskan statehood too, for that of HR 3575 which it subsequently passed, April 1.
- S 856. Authorize the Supreme Court to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of the Tax Court. LANGER (R N.D.) Senate Judiciary reported March 15. Indefinitely postponed on call of calendar April 5.
- S 1063. Authorize and request the President to promote certain naval officers. BUTLER (R Md.) and other Senators. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1953. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5, 1954.
- S 2308. Authorize and direct the investigation, by the Attorney General, of certain offenses. WILLIAMS (R Del.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported March 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S 2777. Provide for transportation on Canadian vessels between certain points in Alaska and continental U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S 2844. Make permanent certain banking transactions by U.S. disbursing officers. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S 3096. Provide for utilization of physicians, dentists, or specialists in enlisted grades of the armed forces. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) Senate Armed Services reported April 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S J Res. 63. Authorize the District of Columbia to enter into inter-state civil defense compacts. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Armed Services reported July 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 27, 1953. House Armed Services reported March 10, 1954. Passed House amended on consent calendar April 5.
- S J Res 69. Require the preparation of an estimate of the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. YOUNG (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S J Res 119. Validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla. HOLLAND (D Fla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.
- S J Res 130. Provide for a National Mental Health Week. SMATHERS (D Fla.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported March 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 5.

S Res 225. Authorize Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee to study employee welfare and pension funds under collective bargaining agreements. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 1. Senate adopted April 5.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 22. Validate certain payments for accrued leave made to members of the armed forces who accepted discharges for the purpose of immediate reenlistment. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Armed Services reported April 6.
- S 42. Provide attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or departments and agencies of the U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 5.
- S 932. Equalize the treatment accorded to commissioned officers of the Veterinary Corps with that accorded to commissioned officers of other corps of the Army Medical Service. HUNT (D Wyo.). HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported April 5.
- S 975. Amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 re federal savings and loan associations. MAYBANK (D S.C.), CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 6.
- S 1303. Make certain provisions re naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in political election held in Japan. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported April 5.
- S 1754. Amend the Dependent's Assistance Act of 1950 to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits thereunder. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 6.
- S 2665. Amend the Classification Act of 1949 and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 6.
- S 3197. Authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort. MCCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported April 6.
- S 3255. Provide for the care of members of the Coast Guard and their dependents in naval hospitals. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Armed Services reported April 5.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1057. Authorize the U.S. Supreme Court to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of the U.S. Tax Court. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 2. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 2225. Provide for sundry administrative matters affecting the Defense Department. ARENDS (R Ill.). House Armed Services reported March 18. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 3575. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3. Passed House, amended to provide for one Representative and two Senators from Hawaii, 274-138, March 10, 1953. Senate substituted text of S 49 providing statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska and passed, 57-28, April 1, 1954.
- HR 3986. Authorize appropriation of additional funds to complete the International Peace Garden. KRUEGER (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 9, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar April 5, 1954.
- HR 4690. Provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor the memory of members of the armed forces missing in action. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 18. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 5420. Amend 35 U.S.C. 161 re patenting of plants. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 6374. Revise certain laws relating to warrant officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 23. Passed House April 5.
- HR 6436. Amend the Communications Act of 1934 re jurisdiction of Federal Communications Commission over certain companies. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 23. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24, 1954. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar April 5.
- HR 6711. Authorize the federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported March 2. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 6870. Amend the act of Feb. 13, 1900, re railway installations on the batture in front of the Public Health Service hospital property in

New Orleans, La. BOGGS (D La.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.

- HR 6896. Extend the time for filing war claims by prisoners of war. HINSHAW (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 17. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 6988. Provide for transfer of certain land in Powell townsite, Wyoming, Shoshone reclamation project, to the University of Wyoming. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7110. Provide that title to certain school lands shall vest in the states under the act of Jan. 25, 1927, notwithstanding any federal leases which may be outstanding on such lands at the time they are surveyed. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 17. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7125. Amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7308. Repeal section 307 of title III of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 re removal of termination date of the act's emergency provisions. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported March 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7329. Repeal section 1174 of the Revised Statutes re cooperation of medical officers with line officers in superintending cooking by enlisted men. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7380. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to reconvey certain property to the city of Boulder, Colo. HILL (R Colo.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 22. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7774. Establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to federal officers and employees. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 7839. Provide and improve housing, eliminate and prevent slums, and conserve and develop urban communities. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported March 28. Passed House, 352-36, April 2.
- HR 8539. Extend the period of election under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953 for certain members of the uniformed services. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported March 31. Passed House on consent calendar April 5.
- HR 8583. Make appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent boards, executive bureaus, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal 1955. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Appropriations reported March 26. Passed House March 31.
- HR 8680. Make appropriations for the Department of the Interior for fiscal 1955. JENSEN (R Iowa). House Appropriations reported April 1. Passed House April 6.
- H Res 433. Authorize the expenditure of \$65,000 for the expenses of the special committee investigating tax-exempt foundations. REECE (R Tenn.). House Administration reported April 6. House adopted April 6.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 232. Provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain real property situated in Marion County, Ind. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Government Operations reported Feb. 17. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Government Operations reported April 6.
- HR 1815. Amend Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit non-profit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 7. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 19, 1953. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 31, 1954.
- HR 2098. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been flooded and damaged by reasons of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported April 6.
- HR 2263. Authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation of holders of contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 2.
- HR 3477. Extend to Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company the provisions of act facilitating the settlement of accounts of certain deceased government officers and employees. HART (D N.J.). House Government Operations reported Jan. 20. Passed House Jan. 21. Senate Government Operations reported April 6.
- HR 5627. Increase limitation on the total sums expended annually for graduate study for professional personnel of the National Advisory

Committee for Aeronautics. **SHORT** (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Armed Services reported April 6.

HR 6786. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to purchase improvements and pay damages for removal of improvements located on U.S. public lands in the Palisades project area, Idaho. **BUDGE** (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2.

HR 7306. Amend act of Dec. 23, 1944 to make permanent the authorization for certain transactions by disbursing officers of the U.S. **HOFFMAN** (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported March 31.

HR 7402. Provide for the conveyance of certain real property to the city of St. Joseph, Mich. **HOFFMAN** (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported Feb. 17. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Government Operations reported April 5.

HR 7512. Provide for conveyance of lands at Camp Blanding, Fla. **BENNETT** (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16. Senate Armed Services reported April 6.

HR 8097. Authorize the financing of a program of public works construction for the District of Columbia. **SIMPSON** (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported March 17. Passed House March 22. Senate District of Columbia reported April 5.

HR 8649. Authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. **KEATING** (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 1.

H J Res 347. Grant Congressional consent to an agreement between the States of Alabama and Florida establishing a boundary between such States. **SELDEN** (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported March 9. Passed House on consent calendar March 15. Senate Judiciary reported April 5.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Congress |
| Housing & Schools | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Safety & Health | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Social Security | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| International Relations | Post Office |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | Business & Banking |
| Defense Policy | Commerce & Communications |
| Veterans | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3245...4/5/54. Amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended to improve the program of emergency loans. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3246...4/5/54. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for a variable interest rate, second mortgage security for loans under title I and insurance of mortgages not exceeding the value of the farm. Agriculture.

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3247...4/5/54. Amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, relating to nonadministrative or nonoperating costs. Agriculture.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3259...4/5/54. Similar to Humphrey (D Minn.) S 3224.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3224...3/31/54. Increase the daily allowance of milk, butter and cheese in the Army, Navy and Air Force rations. Armed Services.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 3262...4/6/54. Encourage the disposal of agricultural surpluses and improve the foreign relations of the U.S. Agriculture.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 8702...4/2/54. Provide for the assistance of needy persons by the delivery to the states of price-support wheat. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) H Res 489...4/1/54. Provide that all agricultural products produced for emergency and wartime supplies during

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through April 6, 1954:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,262	8,743
Joint Resolutions	146	489
Concurrent Resolutions	74	223
Simple Resolutions	226	504
TOTAL	3,708	9,959

World War II and Korean war and held by the government as of January 1, 1954, be declared war surplus. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 8687...4/1/54. Amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 re price support for milk and butterfat and section 416 of that act re disposition of surplus food commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8661...4/1/54. Increase the daily allowance of milk, butter and cheese in the Army, Navy and Air Force rations. Armed Services.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 8686...4/1/54. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural products. Agriculture.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 8689...4/1/54. Amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to prevent waste of food, acquired through price support operations by the CCC, through spoilage. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 8656...3/31/54. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for a variable interest rate, second mortgage security for loans under title I and insurance of mortgages not exceeding the value of the farm. Agriculture.

PROUTY (R Vt.) HR 8664...3/31/54. Amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 re price supports for dairy products. Agriculture.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 8668...3/31/54. Provide that only acreage allotted under marketing quotas for the production of certain crops shall be excluded in determining acreage allotments for cotton. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

***MILLIKIN** (R Colo.). Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.) Butler (R Neb.) Carlson, (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.) Daniel (D Tex.) Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Colo.) Kerr, (D Okla.) Schoepfel (R Kan.) S J Res 144...3/31/54. Make an additional appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the 1954 agricultural conservation program. Appropriations.

HILL (R Colo.) H. J. Res 489...3/31/54. Make an additional appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the 1954 agricultural conservation program. Appropriations.

JENSEN (R Iowa) HR 8680...4/1/54. Make appropriations for the Department of Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

3. Education And Welfare

SOCIAL SECURITY

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 8723...4/6/54. Amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of benefits thereunder to certain Gold Star Mothers. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

RADWAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 223...4/1/54. Oppose the recognition of Communist China by the United States. Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

FEIGHAN (D Ohio) HR 8701...4/2/54. Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 relating to the communication to other nations of restricted data on atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 222...4/1/54. Oppose the admission of Communist China to membership in the United Nations and specialized agencies. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SMITH (R N.J.) S Res 225...4/1/54. Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a study re the establishment of employee welfare and pension funds under collective bargaining to ascertain whether legislation is necessary for the protection of the beneficiaries.

HELLER, (D N.Y.) H J Res 487...3/31/54. Establish a joint committee on unemployment. Rules.

RAY (R N.Y.) H Res 487...3/31/54. Appoint a special committee to investigate the strike of dockworkers in New York. Rules.

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S3255...4/5/54. Provide for the hospitalization of members of the Coast Guard and their dependents in hospitals and other medical facilities of the armed forces.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S3260...4/6/54. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska Communications System. Armed Services.

WELKER (R Idaho) S3242...4/1/54. Amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice and outlaw the Communist Party and similar subversive organizations in the armed forces. Armed Services.

MERROW (R N.H.) HR 8684...4/1/54. Provide for a reciprocal and more effective remedy for certain claims arising out of the acts of military personnel and authorize the pro rata sharing of the cost of such claims with foreign nations. Foreign Affairs.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 8726...4/6/54. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and the Alaska Communications System. Armed Services.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8660...3/31/54. Grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute employees in the postal field service. Armed Services.

VETERANS

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 8682...4/1/54. Provide for a pension \$1.00 per month to certain honorably discharged veterans of World War I who have attained the age of 60 years. Veterans.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 8662...3/31/54. Provide for pension for certain widows of Civil War veterans. Veterans.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 8721...4/6/54. Provide that any person who served under contract with the War Department as acting assistant or contract surgeon between April 21, 1898 and February 2, 1901 shall be considered to have been in active military service for pension purposes. Veterans.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 8722...4/6/54. Liberalize procedures relating to the furnishing of medical and hospital care to persons retired from the Armed Forces. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 8665...3/31/54. Extend time limitations in certain cases during which veterans may pursue training under the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952 and under the rehabilitation acts for disabled veterans of World War II and Korea. Veterans.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8669...3/31/54. Withhold veterans' benefits from persons who refuse to file a loyalty oath. Armed Services.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S J Res 143...3/31/54. Provide for the observance of April 9, the 12th anniversary of the fall of Bataan, as Bataan Day.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Johnson (D Tex.) S J Res 146. Authorize the designation of October 16, 1954, as National Olympic Day.

HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 8683...4/1/54. Amend title 4 of the U.S. Code to provide a new design for the US flag upon the admission of the 49th and 50th states. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 3248...4/5/54. Amend section 8(b) (l) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, providing for the payment of an annuity to a surviving spouse of a previously retired officer or employee in certain cases. Civil Service.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 488...3/31/54. Amend the Constitution relating to taxes and the national debt. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

BYRD (D Va.) S3244...4/1/54. Make ineligible for certain rights and benefits persons who engage in disloyal acts against the U. S. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3231...3/31/54. Amend 18, U.S.C. 1701, increasing the penalties for the concealment of persons from arrest. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3232...3/31/54. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, to make certain provisions re persons who jump bail. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3229...3/31/54. Prohibit wiretapping by any person other than a duly authorized law-enforcement officer engaged in the investigation of offenses involving the internal security of the U.S.. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3230...3/31/54. Amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the expatriation of any national of the U.S. who refuses to return to the U.S. to testify as a witness before a federal court, grand jury of a federal court or a committee of Congress. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3257...4/5/54. Amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended, re membership in Communist organizations. Judiciary.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) HR 8700...4/2/54. Provide that the sale of narcotic drugs to a minor shall be a criminal offense punishable by death or life imprisonment. Ways and Means.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 8727...4/6/54. Provide for the creation of an 11th judicial circuit to be comprised of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington and for the circuit judges to constitute the 9th and 11th circuits. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 8649...3/31/54. Authorize admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations. Judiciary.

POFF (R Va.) HR 8658...3/31/54. Amend title 18, U.S. Code to provide for persons who jump bail. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 8650...3/31/54. Amend the District of Columbia Barber Act. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) (by request) HR 8692...4/1/54. Permit the payment of certain trust accounts to the beneficiary, on the death of the trustee, by D.C. savings and loan, and similar associations. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 8663...3/31/54. Amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. D.C.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 8704...4/2/54. Abolish the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board of the District and transfer its functions to an Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 8728...4/6/54. Provide that the time and date of distribution shall be printed on containers of milk or cream sold in the District of Columbia. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 8666...3/31/54. Authorize the Territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

KUCHEL (R Calif.) S 3239...4/1/54. Authorize conveyance of land to the state of California for an inspection station. Interior.

MUNDT (R.S.D.) S 3226...3/31/54. Provide for the return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with the Fort Randall Dam, Oahe Dam and the Gavins Point Dam projects. Interior.

HEISTAND (R Calif.) HR 8655...3/31/54. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the county of Los Angeles, California to occupy certain land in the Angeles National Forest. Agriculture.
RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 8714...4/5/54. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to convey certain transmission facilities to the state of Arizona. Interior.

POST OFFICE

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 8654...3/31/54. Prohibit the sending of unsolicited merchandise through the mails. Judiciary.
REES (R Kan.) HR 8648...3/31/54. Establish for postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service an equitable system for classification of positions and rates of basic compensation. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

MUNDT (R.S.D.) S3243...4/1/54. Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1955 the period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation. Government Operations.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

PELLY (R Wash.) HR 8724...4/6/54. Amend the Federal Credit Union Act to empower the Director of the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions with certain responsibilities and decision-making powers. Banking and Currency.
WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 8729...4/6/54. Amend section 14 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act extending the authority of the Federal Reserve Banks until July 1, 1956 to buy obligations directly from the Treasury. Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 3233...3/31/54. Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to provide for transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in U.S.-flag vessels.

ALLEN (R Calif.) H Res 495...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
CANNON (D Mo.) HR 8651...3/31/54. Provide for the adjustment of tolls to be charged by the Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Mo. in the operation of a toll bridge across the Des Moines River at or near St. Francesville, Mo. Public Works.
COLMER (D Miss.) HR 8652...3/31/54. Regulate interstate and foreign commerce to protect the welfare of producers and consumers of tung nut oil and to promote the export trade of this commodity. Agriculture.
DORN (R N.Y.) H Res 496...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
GARMATZ (D Md.) H Res 497...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
KING (D Calif.) HR 8703...4/2/54. Exempt certain vessels from the provisions of section 4426 of the U.S. Revised Statutes. Merchant Marine.
MAGNUSON (D Wash.) H Res 498...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
MAILLIARD (R Calif.) H Res 499...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
NORBLAD (R Ore.) H Res 500...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
RAY (R N.Y.) H Res 501...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
SHELLEY (D Calif.) H Res 502...4/6/54. Similar to Tollefson (R Wash.) H Res 494.
SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8667...3/31/54. Similar to Colmer (D Miss.) HR 8652.
TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 8659...3/31/54. Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 to provide for transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in U.S.-flag vessels. Commerce.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H Res 494...4/6/54. Study the problem of maintaining private ship construction and repair yards in the U.S. Merchant Marine.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 8647...3/31/54. Amend revised statute 4426 to provide that vessels of fifteen gross tons or less as of December 31, 1953, shall be exempt from the provisions of the section. Merchant Marine.

NATURAL RESOURCES

*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Green, (D R.I.), Gillette (D Iowa), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Pastore (D R.I.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Wiley (R Wis.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.) S J Res 145...4/1/54. Subject submerged lands to the provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and amend the act to provide that revenues under its provisions shall be used as grants-in-aid for education. Interior.
MALONE (R Nev.) S 3227...3/31/54. Assist in the production of strategic and critical metals and minerals in the U.S. by allowing a larger percentage depletion therefor. Finance.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8720...4/6/54. Protect the security interests of the U.S. by stimulating domestic production of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 8653...3/31/54. Authorize the establishment of a National Minerals Advisory Council. Interior.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 8713...4/5/54. Amend section 1 (d) of the Helium Act and repeal section 3 (13) of the act amending certain government property laws approved on October 31, 1951. Government Operations.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 8657...3/31/54. Similar to Engle (D Calif.) HR 8653.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 8725...4/6/54. Abate the pollution of the waters of the eastern end of Lake Erie, Niagara River and their tributaries. Banking and Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BUTLER (R Md.) S 3237...4/1/54. Authorize the construction of a new post-office building in Princess Anne, Md. Public Works.
CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S3252...4/5/54. Authorize the construction of certain public works for flood control on the Pecos River and tributaries, New Mexico and Texas. Public Works.
CORDON (R Ore.) S 3235...3/31/54. Provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Green Peter Dam and Reservoir and the White Bridge Dam and Reregulating Reservoir on the Middle Santiam River, and provide for participation for power by a licensee under the Federal Power Act. Public Works.
UPTON (R N.H.) S3254...4/5/54. Authorize the modification of the flood-control plan for the Connecticut River Basin to provide for the construction of a flood-control reservoir. Public Works.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 8661...3/31/54. Provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Green Peter Dam and Reservoir and the White Bridge Dam and Reregulating Reservoir on the Middle Santiam River, Ore., and provide for participation for power by a licensee under the Federal Power Act. Public Works.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 8685...4/1/54. Authorize the construction of a new post-office building in Princess Anne, Md. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

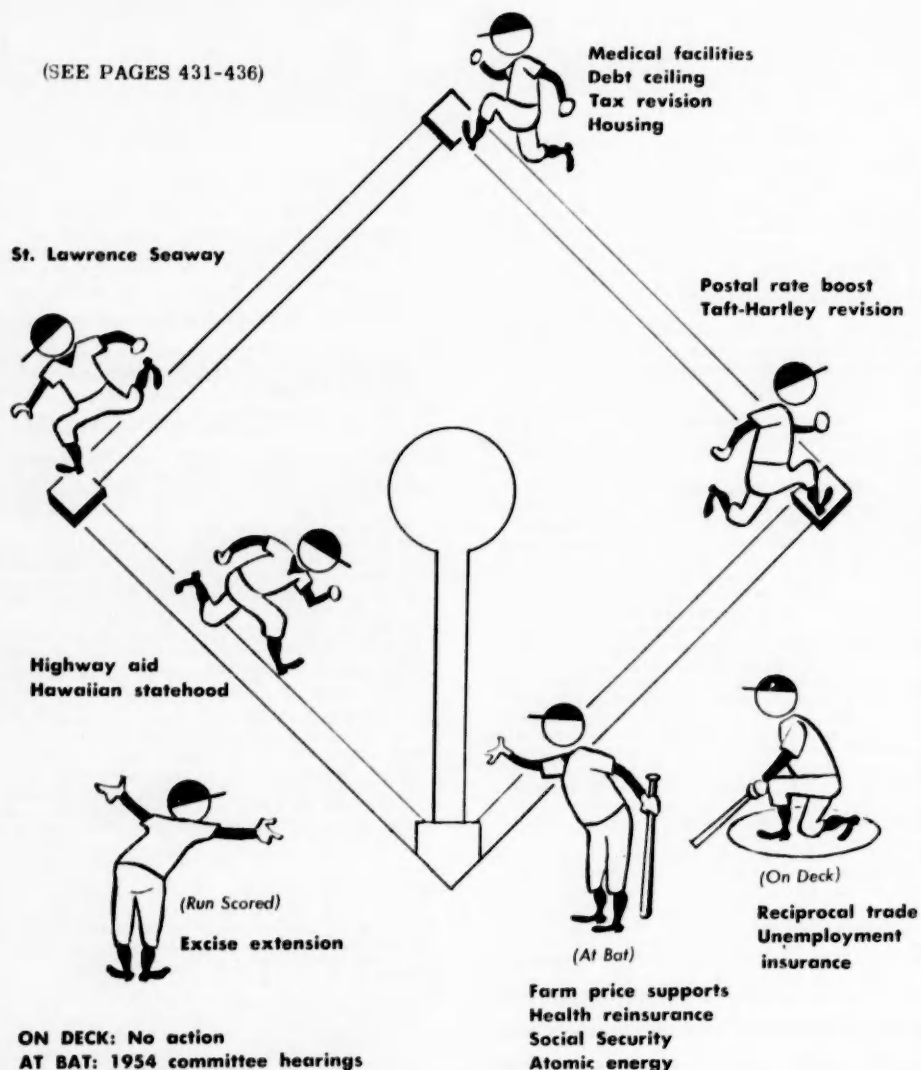
OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 8690...4/1/54. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the exclusion from gross income of certain amounts received by employees under profit-sharing plans and provide an additional deduction from gross income for payments by employers under profit-sharing plans. Ways and Means.
SMITH (D Miss.) HR 8691...4/1/54. Provide that a manufacturer or producer of distilled spirits shall not be required to pay the tax imposed on such spirits by section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code if he is appropriately bonded and licensed. Ways and Means.
YORTY (D Calif.) HR 8686...4/1/54. Supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act providing that manufacturers' excise taxes on automobiles and their accessories be set aside and used exclusively for the purposes of the act for a period of five years. Public Works.

EISENHOWER SCORECARD

How 16 Major Programs Are Doing in Congress—Through April 7

By Congressional Quarterly

(SEE PAGES 431-436)



ON DECK: No action
AT BAT: 1954 committee hearings
ON FIRST BASE: Committee action
ON SECOND BASE: Passed by one house
ON THIRD BASE: Advanced to second house
ROUNDING THIRD: Passed both houses
RUN SCORED: Signed into law

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Late developments of the week ending April 9, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the April 16 Weekly Report.

COMMUNISM -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., in an April 9 report to the nation, said the Administration wanted Congress to close legal loopholes "to complete the task of destroying (the Communist) threat to our nation's safety." Brownell called for laws to:

Allow defense plant employers to dismiss potential saboteurs

"Eliminate Communist control of any industrial organization or labor union in vital sections of our national economy"

Allow the government to compel witnesses to testify in return for immunity from prosecution (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 77, 193.)

Permit wiretapping evidence to be used in federal courts (see page 450.)

APPROPRIATIONS -- The House Appropriations Committee April 9 reported out a bill which would appropriate \$698,741,813 in cash and \$320.5 million in loan authority for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1955. Although voting for more than the Department had requested, the Committee accused the Department of a "breach of faith" by freezing appropriated funds last year.

PRICE SUPPORTS -- Silvester J. Meyers, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, told members of the Senate Agriculture Committee during an April 9 hearing on a measure (S 3052) dealing with flexible price supports that there were "ominous signs in all sections of the country that city taxpayers are in no mood to continue to tolerate high price supports" on farm commodities.

RED TRADE -- Foreign Operations Administration chief Harold E. Stassen told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 9 that the free world stands ready to trade with Russia if the Soviets shift their economy toward the "paths of peace."

FOREIGN AID -- Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said April 9 that Congress ought to "reappraise the whole foreign aid picture" in the light of the "current world situation," particularly the crisis in Indo-China. Bridges made the statement after a breakfast conference with President Eisenhower. Bridges noted an April 8 statement by Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) suggesting that Congress await the results of the Geneva conference April 26, before voting foreign aid funds. (See pages 445, 458.)

late developments



APRIL 2, 1964

The Department of the Interior has announced that it will be reviewing the proposed legislation to amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Act. The Department is currently reviewing the proposed legislation to determine if it is necessary to amend the Act. The Department is currently reviewing the proposed legislation to determine if it is necessary to amend the Act.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--President Eisenhower on April 1 signed a bill establishing a U.S. Air Force Academy. When were the other service academies established?

A--West Point, the Army Academy, was officially opened on July 4, 1802. "The Point" had been a military outpost since 1778. A Naval School at Annapolis, was formed Oct. 10, 1845, but was not made an Academy until July 1, 1850. The law establishing the Air Force Academy specifies that the Secretary of the Air Force shall choose a site from the top three recommended by a five-man advisory group, except that he must follow their recommendation if they are unanimously agreed upon one site.

2. Q--What's the gist of the controversy over the Eisenhower Administration's so-called "new look" defense policy?

A--Republicans claim that a "new" reliance upon massive, instantaneous retaliation against aggression with "weapons of our own choosing" will deter overt actions on the part of an enemy. Democrats say the policy reflects too much concern for a balanced budget, and that over-all U.S. defense will suffer as a result of placing such emphasis upon air power and atomic weapons. Democrats also say last year's \$5 billion cut in Air Force funds was unwise in view of the Administration's current attempt to build air power.

3. Q--How many persons are in federal prisons?

A--Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge estimated March 19 that an average in excess of 19,700 persons will be in federal prisons in fiscal 1955. President Eisenhower March 22 submitted a request for a supplemental appropriation of more than \$900,000 to take care of those in excess of the original estimate of 18,700.

4. Q--How long has the Congressional Record been printing Congressional debates?

A--Since 1873. The Record, which reports House and Senate debate verbatim, was preceded by the Congressional Globe (1833-73), the Register of Debates (1824-37) and the Annals of Congress (1789-1824).

5. Q--Could I place an ad in the Congressional Record?

A--No. The only "advertising" that ever appears in the Record is a brief statement of subscription rates for the Record, and notices of sale prices for certain other government documents.

6. Q--Does the April 1 federal excise (sales) tax reduction bring all excises down to 10 per cent of the sale price?

A--No, although the great majority of items taxed at higher than 10 per cent were brought down to that level. Left at 20 per cent were taxes on admissions to horse and dog races, cabaret checks, club dues and initiation fees. Left at 11 per cent were taxes on firearms, shells and cartridges. Dropped from 10 to five per cent were excises on home appliances such as refrigerators, freezers and vacuum cleaners (but not air conditioners). Exempted from any excise were: All admissions costing 50 cents or less; admissions to school athletic games (except post-season); amateur civic theater performances; non-profit museums and planetariums.

7. Q--Can the public be barred from the visitors gallery while the Senate is in session?

A--Yes. If, in the opinion of a Senator, the discussion of any business should be secret, he can move to clear the galleries. When the motion is seconded, the presiding officer directs that the galleries remain cleared as long as it is necessary to dispose of the secret matter. The presiding officers of both the Senate and the House may also order the galleries cleared in case of disturbance or disorder.

8. Q--How many bills and resolutions have been introduced so far in the 83rd Congress?

A--A total of 13,501 bills and resolutions were introduced in the period Jan. 3, 1953 through March 30, 1954. Of these, 3,662 were introduced in the Senate, while the House accounted for 9,839. These totals include both public and private measures.

9. Q--How do separations of federal employees compare with separations of factory workers in private industry?

A--For all federal employees in 1953, the separation rate -- number of separations per 1,000 employees -- was 2.2 per month; for workers in private manufacturing industries, it was 4.3 per month, according to the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 421, (2) 228, 381, (6) 417, (8) A-64.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For detail, check Contents on front cover.)

WIRE TAPPING -- The House approved by a 377-10 roll-call vote and sent to the Senate a bill empowering the Attorney General to make wire taps and use evidence obtained for federal court prosecution of spies and saboteurs. Earlier the House amended the bill to require the Attorney General to get a federal court order before tapping. Use of wire tap information already in government files would be permitted without a court order.

HIGHWAY AID -- The Senate passed a bill authorizing over \$1 billion annually in federal highway aid for fiscal 1956 and 1957. A feature of the bill was a new formula for allocating half of the annual funds for the interstate road system, basing each state's allocation on population alone. The measure went to conference.

ARMY-McCARTHY -- The Senate Subcommittee investigating the row between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Roy M. Cohn of the Subcommittee staff, and the Army appointed a new special counsel, Ray H. Jenkins, a Tennessean who said he was a "middle of the road Taft Republican." Earlier the Subcommittee accepted the resignation of Samuel P. Sears, from the counsel post, after his impartiality was questioned.

STATEHOOD -- Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, passed by the Senate April 1, ran into opposition among House leaders. Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said the bill was "resting comfortably" on his desk, and is "going to remain there for some time." However, Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said he'd use every parliamentary device to get the double-statehood bill to a vote.

H-BOMB DELAY -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) touched off a new controversy by charging that U.S. research on the hydrogen bomb was deliberately stalled 18 months despite reports Russia was "feverishly" pushing a similar project. He implied that Reds in the government were responsible -- an implication disputed by others in Congress.

FIRST PRIMARY -- In the nation's first primary, Illinois Republicans April 13 will pick a Senate nominee to square off against Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). Nine seek the GOP nomination. Four House Committee chairmen, all Republicans, face primary contests. They are: Harold H. Velde, Un-American Activities, Robert B. Chipfield, Foreign Affairs, Chauncey W. Reed, Judiciary, and Leo E. Allen, Rules.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through April 9, 1954 the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Statehood for Alaska	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Statehood for Hawaii	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Increase Salaries of Congress, Fed. Judges			5/12/53		
Immunity of Cong. witnesses			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Raise legal debt limit	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54		6/16/53	1/20/54	
Restrict executive treaty powers (Bricker Amendment)			6/15/53	Re-jected 2/26/54	
South Korean Mutual Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Treasury-Post Office Appropriation	2/16/54	2/18/54			
State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation	2/25/54	3/5/54			
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54			
Army Civil Functions Appropriations	3/11/54	3/16/54			
Highway Construction	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	
Hospital Survey and Construction	3/3/54	3/9/54			
Independent Offices Appropriations	3/26/54	3/31/54			
Housing Re-development	3/27/54	4/2/54			
Interior Appropriations	4/1/54				
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Agriculture Appropriations	4/9/54				

HOW BILLS FARED -- The House passed bills to grant \$64 million to the Department of Interior and to legalize wire tapping. A federal-aid-to-highways program was approved by the Senate.

* In Conference

INTERIOR FUNDS -- The House passed and sent to the Senate a \$364 million Interior Department appropriation bill. It voted to increase funds for the Southwestern Power Administration from \$275,000 to \$625,000 after Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) charged that the Appropriations Committee used a "meat ax" in slashing the President's request for \$1,030,000 for the unit.